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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

AMERICAN BANKERS AND POLITICIANS

Oct. 7.

AMERICAN politicians and American financiers appear to be decidedly at variance. The phenomenon is not confined to America, the doers of the world often having cause to marvel at the ways of the talkers. Both the new tariff and in a minor degree the American Government's attitude in respect of reparations and war debts are being criticized by the men who really understand the ways of money. When we read of the Senate sitting up all night long to clap on new import duties in batches of hundreds, we may expect something rather out of the way, and really the Senate, which has not succeeded in gaining much reputation for wisdom abroad and still less, we are told, in America itself, appears to have surpassed itself. We quoted the other day from a New York financial review one very rude description of the tariff; and on the same day Mr. Lamont, a financier of international reputation, contemptuously dismissed it as "protecting industries which did not require protection and cutting off important foreign markets from manufacturers and farmers."

Without the full measure we are not in a position to reckon exactly what the incidence of the new tariff will mean. It was estimated that, if all the duties imposed by the Senate were enforced, the expense to American consumers would be not less than \$3,000,000,000 annually, but in practice it is agreed that some mitigation of this charge is inevitable. But the meaning of one provision, as recently telegraphed out from the Department of Commerce, is quite plain:—

"A distinguishing feature of the new tariff (we read) is the pro-

vision for flexible adjustment of duties changing with needs and conditions of competition. Broad powers are granted to the President to change classification, increase or decrease basic duties within a range of 50 per cent. to equalize production costs in the principal competing countries. The President is authorized to impose additional duties to limit of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* in exceptional cases and even to exclude products of particular countries upon proof of unfair methods of competition injurious to American industry, or of foreign practices discriminating in any form against American commerce or shipping in comparison with other countries. He is also authorized to impose countervailing duties to offset foreign bounties or preferential treatment of exports detrimental to the United States.

It is impossible to recall a provision so monstrous in the peacetime legislation of any Great Power. Its practical effect, if we can suppose that it will ever seriously be enforced, would be to give the United States Government power to interfere at any moment in the internal business and commercial practice of any other country, on a plea of unfair competition, of which unfairness that Government is to be its own judge. It is not a question merely of protecting industries which need no protection, but of rendering all business with America impossible. When the famous Jones Bill was being discussed at Washington, the shipping men and merchants of Seattle had their eyes opened by a foreign visitor to the consequences that it would entail in the way of retaliation abroad; and it was in no small measure due to Seattle's opposition that the Bill was dropped. In the same way we may expect that the "flexible adjustment" clause of the new tariff will quietly lapse into the region of dead letters. Its attractiveness, to a certain type of mind, does not affect its utter impossibility.

Turning to the question of reparations and war debts, we are on delicate ground. A view very commonly held is that the debts contracted by the Allies in America between the date of her declaring war and that of her

armies being ready for the field should be put in a different category to debts contracted before or after that period. They were, to a large extent, not so much loans as credits for munitions fired off by the Allies in the common cause, in which America was concerned, and as such, people hold, they formed America's contribution to the war she had declared, virtually the only way in which she was then capable of waging it. But this view has never been advanced by officials. The British Government has never asked for any revision of its debt to America and is not likely to do so. Whatever delay there may have been in British payments to America has been rather due to America's fears of upsetting her own markets by receiving more gold than to inability, still less to reluctance, on Great Britain's part to pay. The case of the other debtors, however, is different, apart from the harm that may result from this enormous load of debt, all from one side to the other, to the recovery of the world at large. It is, therefore, extremely interesting to read Mr. Lamont's sharp admonition to Americans, to make up their minds to writing off such sums as can never be paid, and "to quit fooling themselves"; while the resolution of the American Bankers' Conference reported in to-day's telegrams suggests that other leading financial minds in America are moving in the same direction. The attitude of Washington Treasury officials, as reported yesterday, in answer to Mr. Reginald McKenna's plea for concessions to debtor nations other than Britain, is not encouraging. But this merely prompts the reflexion that politicians in all countries make it very hard for decent folk to come to an understanding. In the long run, it is the financiers and business men who dictate policy and the outcome of the views beginning to be taken in America will be watched with keen interest.

THE SURRENDER TO TURKEY

Oct. 9.

As anticipated in our leading article of September 29 the Turks have not failed to realize that a resolute attitude would get them much more than the Allies had offered and without their having to make promises of any kind. We claim no particular merit for prescience. The inference from the facts was obvious: a bold and determined enemy flushed with victory, confronted by a congeries of nations—we cannot commit the mockery of calling them Allies—not merely divided, but among whom one is only too anxious to give away anything that the Turks suggest, and the normal Oriental habit, when offered an inch, of asking not one but several ells. If there could have been any doubt of the outcome of such a combination of circumstances, it was speedily dissipated by the Mudania conference. Possibly the Turks accepted that conference because they wished to gain time, as one telegram plainly hinted. The more likely explanation was that they were acute enough to keep up an appearance of being open and aboveboard, frank and conciliatory, in order to make the more certain of their aim, without the expense of fighting for it. They were sure enough of France, but not so sure of Great Britain with her inconveniently large naval and military forces in the Straits. Whatever the motive, the facts are not in doubt. The Kemalists' representatives—why, by the way, was it not insisted that Mustapha Kemal himself should be present? He is not Sultan, to send a catspaw agent—opened the Mudania conference with all kinds of fair-sounding professions. But in a very little time these gave way to stipulations, obstacles of every kind. The Turks did not mean that Mudania should succeed. To-day's telegrams say that M. Bouillon instructed the French General to support the Turkish demand for Thrace. We can only hope that this is untrue. At any rate, the Mudania conference was broken off. It was succeeded by another, in Paris, the deplorable results of which we know.

The surrender to the Turks is virtually complete. They get back Thrace, they get back Constantinople. The one condition remaining is that they shall give

guarantees of the freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus under the auspices of that bloodless institution, the League of Nations, which has neither men, money nor ships to enforce its decrees. The only real guarantee of the Dardanelles is the British men-of-war in their waters and the British troops on their shores: and for how long, or how short a time, the freedom of the Straits will endure when these are removed, it is easy to guess. Thus Europe tries to believe that she has bought peace in the Near East. At what a price she hardly seems to have considered, nor whether the peace of a moment is likely to endure. It cannot, unhappily, be ignored that grave harm has been done to British and French relationships. Many readers will agree with the view set out by Mr. Bonar Law in his striking letter to the "Times" to-day that Great Britain's standing with the Mohammedans of India is less likely to be impaired by strong action in the Near East than by yielding. For the religious hold of the Caliphate in India, as the war clearly demonstrated, is somewhat shadowy and the Mohammedans understand strength and have naught but contempt for weakness. But it is felt by many that Britain's delicate position as a Mohammedan Power might have been better appreciated by France who has no such hampering responsibilities. That feeling, of course, presupposes that disinterested motives actuate international policy. It is more to the point, perhaps, that, as Mr. Bonar Law says, the Allies' position in Constantinople and the Straits is as much part of the whole peace settlement as the question of Germany, and that the future has been gravely jeopardized by the French espousal of Turkey's cause for the sake of imaginary gains in the present.

For Turkey, be it remembered, is not the only Power in the Near East. We do not yet know how Greece will take the surrender to Mustapha Kemal. There is a rumour that M. Venizelos has promised M. Poincaré to agree, but it comes from a quarter which, in the circumstances, must throw doubt on its authenticity. It is by no means impossible that, confronted with the menace of Turkey in Thrace, the Greeks' national spirit may flame up and that they may fight as

they never fought under Constantine. There is also the question of Rumania. The one solid recompense that she got for entering the war on the Allies' side was the recovery of her ancient province of Bessarabia. The alliance between Soviet Russia and the Kemalists is patent, and with the latter in recognized control of Constantinople and Thrace, and virtual control of the Straits, we shall probably not have to wait long for a pretext from Moscow for trying to get back Bessarabia, against the restoration of which to Rumania Moscow has formally and vehemently protested. At the back of Rumania stand Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, bound to her in the Little Entente, which was born of these nations' dread of the sacrifice of their interests by the Great Powers, sufficiently exemplified by the Treaty of Sévres and its subsequent revision. In history, Europe has never gained by caressing the Turk; and never before have the consequences of that unhappy policy been fraught with such dark possibilities as now.

MOKANSHAN

Oct. 10.

TO-DAY's letter from "Advance Mokanshan" merits the attention of all interested in the resort, and that now, before recollections fade. Otherwise the winter may slip away and nothing be attempted until next season is upon us, when it will be too late. As indeed happened last year in respect of the complaints of the 1921 season which were many though less so than this year. Our correspondent is a little hard on the railway management, we think. We heard nothing of the launches actually breaking down, as frequently happened in 1921, although they may have done so. And certainly the chair service is much improved as also the rest house at Sanchiaopu, and the changing of trains at Keshangmên agreeably speeded up. On the other hand, passage on the canal ought not to be so frequently interrupted by high water, and often for days together, as is now the case. The whole point of complaint is this: Is the canal a public highway or is it not? If it is—and be it remembered that motor launches will become more and more

common on China's waterways as the years go by—then the farmers ought not to be allowed to hold up boats at their pleasure. We think that the railway management should seek an opportunity to lay the matter before General Lu Yung-hsiang personally, and the way of a solution would be sweetened by their contributing something towards the farmers' costs of keeping the banks in repair. An extra charge of ten cents per passenger throughout the summer to this end would readily be paid, if by this means it could be guaranteed that the launch would run, high water or low. At the same time General Lu's attention might be called to the road over the plain from Sanchiaopu, which, much injured by typhoons, seems likely to be left to mend itself.

On the mountain itself the Association's management, frankly, fell very short of what it should have been. The upkeep of roads was conspicuous by its absence. The one round Taishan, broken down by the quarrying of stones for the Association's own assembly hall, was never repaired though it constitutes the most popular short walk on the mountain. As for selecting a boy scout of twelve years old to be sanitary inspector, such an appointment would be dismissed as a preposterous, incredible joke were it not a sober fact. If pressure were put on householders to cut and keep open water courses round their land and the same were regularly done by the Association, there would be no landslides: but it was not done, or at any rate not nearly to the extent that it should be. The plea that the Association's resources are insufficient breaks down before the items quoted from the budget by our correspondent to-day, at least some of which, library, for instance, and "junior recreation," whatever that may be, are not a proper charge on public funds. The enormous assembly hall on which some \$16,000, we believe, is being spent, is also a subject of much criticism. Such an outlay appears most extravagant for a building which is only to be used for between two and three months each year, even if it could be demonstrated that so large a one was necessary.

We anticipate the sort of outcry that these criticisms will excite—that we should be grate-

ful for the pure air, exquisite scenery, lovely walks and easy accessibility from Shanghai that Mokanshan provides. For all of which we are, and they continue to exist in spite of the Association's indifferent management. But their only connexion with the matter in hand is that just because Mokanshan is so charming a place, an ideal summer resort for the people of Shanghai, we should like to see it as much more attractive as it ought to be. Great credit is due to the founders of the Association and to those who ran it for many years. They did good work with slender resources. But for the past two years there has been a falling off, as if the mountain, having been brought to a certain pitch of development, were to be allowed to lapse for want of practical business management. Hence our correspondent's suggestions to-day: and whether on these or some other lines, there is certainly a strong case for some different kind of management than that which the mountain has recently seen.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Oct. 11.

WHEN Mr. Garvin turns and reads Mr. Lloyd George, the situation would indeed seem to be desperate. But in spite of the clamour in various quarters that the Prime Minister shall resign, we read that there is no reason to think that he has the slightest inclination to do so. And notwithstanding the "Observer's" considerable circulation and the number of people who regard Mr. Garvin as an oracle, there are probably a great many more who would be extremely sorry if his denunciations took effect. If Britain's Near East policy has led to a gigantic muddle, it had led nowhere else for years before Mr. Lloyd George was born. If the Government has "irrevocably lost the great war as far as the East is concerned," it is at least in part because Britain, with a sense of loyalty to her Allies which has reaped a very poor recompense, deferred to their wishes in the settlement of a dispute in which by British arms and no others the victory had been won. And the Government can scarcely be blamed for the agreement independently concluded by France with the Kemalists, some eighteen months

ago, which utterly compromised the Allies' position from the outset. The frenzied attacks on Mr. Lloyd George, no longer confined to the Radicals who cannot forgive him for becoming conservative and the Conservatives who never forget that he was once a radical, are indeed an amazing phenomenon, which reveal as nothing else has done how terribly England suffered and is still suffering by the war, so that, in some minds, all other considerations are for the moment swallowed up by dread of further war, least of all to be tolerated in the Near East, the grave of so many hopes and so many of her wasted sons.

For Mr. Lloyd George fills the imagination as no other figure in British politics has done since the days of Pitt. He transcends even the fame of Gladstone and Disraeli, for they never attained to the leadership of a coalition that he has held. The son of a small schoolmaster turned farmer, brought up in penury by a shoemaker uncle, he has fought his way up by magic personality and indomitable spirit to the foremost place in Europe. Elsewhere Ministers and Prime Ministers succeed each other and are forgotten. But Mr. Lloyd George remains and even those who love him least are forced to admit that they can offer the nation no other name that the nation is likely to accept. Mr. Lloyd George's charm of manner is famous. Even in the fight over the 1909-10 Budget, the days of the notorious Limehouse speech, his worst opponents admitted that it was difficult to resist his personal fascination. But other leaders have possessed charm, personality, gift of speech not inferior to his, and yet have missed the something vouchsafed to Mr. Lloyd George which has raised him to the heights. One thing at least cannot be denied him. He has the large vision and, however much he may be accused of opportunism, jugglery, the tricks of the skilful party politician, that power has rarely failed him at a crisis. When he took charge of the Ministry of Munitions, and the great manufacturers of arms were demurring to his urgent request that they should pool their secrets so as to increase national output, it is recorded that Mr. Lloyd George leant forward and said in a very quiet voice, but with tears in his eyes, "Gentlemen, while we

are wrangling, our sons are being killed." And there was no more demur.

It was said in these columns some years ago that Mr. Lloyd George's development was absolutely consistent, the outcome of an inner light that shone high above all party considerations. A memorable phrase of his 1909 Budget speech was that he hoped poverty would become "as remote to the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests"; and though the value of phrases can be over-rated, the spirit of this one helps to guide us in Mr. Lloyd George's various evolutions. He is above all a hater of tyranny. He fought it in municipal life in North Wales, and later when it presented itself to his mind in the strongholds of dukes and earls. When the war came he discerned in Prussia the menace of a greater tyranny than the world had ever seen, and when the war was over he found it again in the momentarily outrageous demands of Labour. Even in these incessant hopeless conferences through which he has led Europe in the past two and a half years, one may, without exaggerated hero-worship, believe him actuated by the same ideals; and it is more than possible that, in his desire for strong action in the Near East, he has realized the appalling menace of a Soviet-Kemalist alliance controlling the Bosphorus and Dardanelles as his detractors have not been able to appreciate it. It is likely that Mr. Lloyd George is very tired. He has been in office unceasingly since 1905, for the past eight and a half years at the head of the Government under such stress as other no Prime Minister has borne, and it is not improbable that both he and the nation's affairs would be the better for a change when the Near Eastern crisis permits: for the unwisdom of swapping horses in midstream is proverbial. The disappointments of peace have been vented peculiarly on him and the accumulation of these must be taken into account in estimating the value of this final explosion. Presently, no doubt he will go. But Mr. Lloyd George is still under sixty, and one conjectures that neither the story of his work for England nor of the growth of his own nature can yet be written in full.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINESE GIRLS

Oct. 12.

If that country is blessed which has no history, the state of that land in which there are no statistics must be equally beatific. Did not some wise man say that nothing was more misleading than facts except figures? We have had certain questions addressed to us regarding education for girls in China and when we seek for information in the usual sources where such is to be had we are informed that there are no figures available on this subject and, if there were any, they would not be trustworthy. There are said to be 150,000 schools and four and a half millions of scholars in China. Once upon a time there was a man who was indebted to his memory for his wit and to his imagination for his facts. If we were allowed to draw on the same sources we would divide the above figures by ten and say that there were 15,000 girls' schools and half a million girl scholars in China and we think our figures would be as reliable as some obtained in a more orthodox manner. At any rate we have ocular evidence of the Chinese girl student in our midst and those who know her best are loudest in their praise of her worth and her modesty. That female education is bound to be a disruptive force was recognized by the "ancients," those time-honoured fossils who imposed the shackles of their conservatism on the progressive faculty of the Chinese race, when they said "the virtuous girl is she who has no ability." The educated girl has "ability" and intends to make use of it as we see from the fact that already we have in our midst, not only a host of lady teachers, but a considerable number of clerks and, at least, one lady banker. The Chinese girl will soon be competing with her brothers in those professions where he has been undisputed lord of all he surveyed for untold generations. In this she will be perfectly justified, for boys have for years clumsily performed the duties that in other lands are left in the more deft hands of the other sex. A movement is, we believe, on foot to train girls for domestic service and, though it may be long in coming, we believe that

the day when we shall be emancipated from the dominance of the boy and the amah is already marked with a red letter in some Chinese Old Moore's Almanac.

Some time ago there was some correspondence in our columns in which it was urged that the Municipal Council, that has done so much for the education of boys, should commence a girls' school which would set the standard for girls' education as the other Council schools do for boys'. This was an excellent idea and we have heard that it was favourably considered by the Council and referred to the Chinese Advisory Committee which reported adversely on the scheme and so is responsible for its being dropped. If this report be true, we think the information should have seen the light in the Municipal Gazette. We do not know what were the considerations which induced the Advisory Committee to condemn the proposal and it would be interesting to know them even at this late date. For it is certain that sooner or later there will be a demand for a municipally controlled girls' school and when it does come we have no doubt that it will be as popular as the always crowded schools for Chinese boys now are. We think the school should be one that would provide for the higher education of Chinese girls. We believe there is a ladies' hostel attached to the Hongkong University and that that up-to-date institution is ahead of at least one famous seat of learning in England which has the unenviable distinction of having resisted the movement for giving degrees to women students. Many Chinese girl students have gone to America to study and have returned to do good work for the advancement of women in their own land. The Hongkong University provides a course of study equal to that obtainable in Europe or America and at much less cost. Our girls' school, when it is established, should work in connexion with this nearer University and fit students to take its matriculation examination as the boys' schools do for their students. Hongkong cannot, it is true, give the enlarged outlook on life which comes from travel and familiarity with the life of another country than one's own, but these advantages are balanced by certain obvious

drawbacks and for the practical woman who intends to devote herself to professional work it offers a tempting opportunity of securing in China the kind of education a Chinese woman needs.

We have heard of a scholarship at a London University offered to a girl graduate of some seminary in China which went begging for some time because of the paucity of girl students qualified to take the course offered. Had there been such a school as we advocate in Shanghai, there would probably have been keen competition for the gift and a bright girl student from China would, in all probability, have imparted as much information to her fellow-colleagues as she would have absorbed from the teaching faculty of her Alma Mater.

A FABLE OF TURKEY

Oct. 13.

THERE was a married couple who wrangled continually over the question of what sheets to use. The husband preferred calico sheets, the wife was all for linen. "How did you settle the business?" asked a friend of the husband, when the latter confided to him the story of the dispute. "Oh well we compromised eventually," said the husband, "we use linen sheets."

Only at one point does the analogy begin to halt. The wife in the story seems to have been satisfied with the bed she made for herself. There is no assurance that Turkey will stay satisfied with the bed that the Powers have made for her. True, a conciliatory spirit is said to have reigned at Mudania and righteousness and peace made an outward display of kissing each other. But it is one thing to be conciliatory when the other party in the discussion has thirty thousand hard-bitten troops and nine capital ships, not to mention cruisers, destroyers, submarines and monitors within hail; and something quite different when the men and ships have gone home again. Looking at the Mudania conference from a purely Turkish point of view, one easily imagines that the first preoccupation of Ismet Pasha was to cozen Great Britain into removing those inconvenient battleships and soldiers, which remain the last forlorn guarantee

of the freedom of the Dardanelles and the neutral zone. He had got everything else with an ease which may well have surprised him. It needed only a few of the words that are smoother than oil to get the rest. Why risk a fight, in which the Turks would start with the moral disadvantage of public opinion all against them, with a people who, as Ismet Pasha would vividly remember from the story of Palestine and Mesopotamia, have a stubborn habit of going through to the bitter end once they have begun to fight?

Therefore Ismet signed, with mental reservations or without hardly matters. In the nature of things the Turks cannot be supposed to like the idea of open Dardanelles and neutral zones; and there are abundant elements of discord in the Near East and the Mudania agreement, from which a combination of events might arise that could easily be made to justify a rupture of the bargain, without too violent a falsity to Ismet's signature and the handshake given to Sir Charles Harington. The fact that Greece has withheld her signature is ominous, the more so for the reason given, namely, that the question of the real frontier of Thrace was ignored and that the issues were political. A large proportion of the troubles that have sprung from the Treaty of Versailles are due to that same dangerous principle notwithstanding all the cry of national self-determination. Alone, the Greek protest might be disregarded. But the Little Entente will be with her and especially Rumania, justly fearful of the consequences of the new friendship of Moscow and Constantinople. What, moreover, will happen when the projected peace conference meets at Venice or wherever it is to be, and the Soviet demand to send their representatives, which demand has already been endorsed by the Kemalists? And what becomes of the French dream of bolstering up Turkey as a barrier against Russia, which took no account of the natural probability of an alliance between companions in misfortune, or of the fact that the new Turkey is no more the same as the old Turkey than is new Russia the old Russia?

One of the most interesting figures in the whole story is that of Sir Charles Harington, the

British High Commissioner. Whether it be really true or not that he disobeyed orders from London, in the matter of the suggested ultimatum to the invaders of Chanak, he appears always as a dramatic figure, in the little fluff of temper with which he warned the Turks at Mudania against pressing Britain too far, in that fine phrase about its being the spirit that matters and not the form where neutral zones are at stake, in the final offer of his hand to Ismet. The thought occurs that, like many good men before him, Sir Charles may have succumbed a little to the hypnotic spell which the Turk casts over all who come in contact with him. For it is an awkward fact of the Near East that all who have lived there are as loud in praise of the Turks as in contempt of their neighbours, though, we believe, a sharp distinction is drawn between Turkey official and otherwise. But we can only guess at the difficulties which Sir Charles Harington has had to face as much from his own side as from the other. He has unquestionably been a powerful influence in securing peace for the moment. How long it will last is another matter.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—The wife of Major Hara, who was committed for trial by a court-martial for a breach of responsibility in the guardianship of the Czecho-Slovak arms, committed suicide to-day by jumping overboard from the Shimonoseki-Fusan Ferry. The arrest of her husband is believed to have been the cause of her suicide.—Reuter.

MR. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, British Guiana, has been appointed as Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, in succession to Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. Mr. Cecil Clementi will be remembered as a former member of the Hongkong Civil Service. Educated at St. Paul's School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained many distinctions in scholarship, he arrived in Hongkong in 1899. He passed in Cantonese within a year, and in 1906 he passed also in Pekingese. Mr. Clementi acquired a very sound knowledge of the Chinese language and spoke several dialects. At the time of his appointment as Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, Mr. Clementi was acting Colonial Secretary in Hongkong. His publications include "Cantonese Love Songs," "Pervigilium Veneris," "Summary of Geographical Observations taken during a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon" (1907-8) and "The Chinese in British Guiana."

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Mystery Man

In connexion with the Near East crisis, especially Greece's part in it, the telegrams have mentioned the presence in London of Sir Basil Zaharoff, without, we fear, giving us much insight into the part he was likely to play. We shall not attempt to hint at that rôle, but when a statement concerning the man, who and what he is, is made, readers will be able to judge for themselves of the immense influence he must wield. The son of very poor parents, he is reputed to be by now the wealthiest man in the world. A maker of munitions on a huge scale during the war, he is the present head of the Vickers-Maxim firm, and as an international banker is a director of Barclays Bank and the Crédit Lyonnais. He owns half the Monte Carlo Casino, and is interested in steamship companies, theatres, grain elevators and oil groups, and in connexion with the latter is said to be powerful enough to snap his fingers at the Standard Oil and Dutch Shell. Then he owns immense properties in the Near East. Born in Greece, he was educated principally in England and is now a naturalized Frenchman. In the past, rumour has put him in close touch politically with Mr. Lloyd George, and as he is known to have Greek interests very much at heart—to the extent of spending enormous sums on behalf of the country every year—it is not surprising to find that the crisis had not developed to any extent before he arrived in London.

A Mah Jonggion

Mah jonggsters—which seems the correct word to use in the circumstances—are stymied, or snookered if they have got the length where the stymie is not counted. And in the great game the official is dormie, has got them into their own twenty-five at the very least, and if any one in the mah jongg boat allows himself to be even the least bit late on stroke he will find himself out l.b.w. and the whole shooting match badly ditched. Still the mah jongg people have had fair warning, and during these past few weeks could easily have been training themselves for a new form of athletics. To drop metaphor, which is apt to become mixed, it was inevitable that Chinese officialdom should become restive seeing the enormous strides the game had made in recent months, and it was impossible to believe that it could contemplate with equanimity the flotation of companies to exploit its possibilities. The first intimation that trouble was brewing was in the north when a foreign firm at a customer's request despatched a mah jongg set to Peking. We believe it was confiscated by the inland authorities, mah jongg being an illegal pursuit. Now comes the news that our local authorities have been informed by their superiors that mah jongg is unlawful and not to be tolerated, so

they are to take the necessary action to suppress it. It may be regretted that one more of our pet vices has to go, but if the world is to be made fit for democracy, personal predilections must not be allowed to stand in the way. Still, one would, even at this late hour of the day, put in a plea for the continuance of tiddleywinks for yet a few more moons.

Foreign Wives

Not a little incredulity had been expressed over the rumour that Congress had passed the measure (which it has indeed passed) whereby girls of alien birth do not obtain American citizenship by marrying American citizens. The statute is out of accord both with American traditions and with the practice of most countries, and the fact that its passing is understood to be due largely to the exertions of the suffragettes will not improve it in the eyes of the American public. Apart from the unnecessary inconvenience it will cause, the new statute may inflict great hardships. For example, the new Immigration law limits the numbers of immigrants admissible to America from any one country during the year. Thus it is now quite possible that the foreign-born wife of an American, returning to her home in the United States from a trip to Europe, might be excluded on reaching New York on the ground that the statutory number for the year of immigrants from her country had already been admitted. American public opinion has become sensitive of late on the question of immigration and naturalization, and rightly so. But we gather that Americans regard the new statute as a discrimination against women which is quite at variance with their national habit of courtesy to the gentle sex.

Road or River?

Our Chinkingang correspondent touches to-day a point mentioned more than once in these columns, and worth emphasizing. Speaking of the ruin of crops due to typhoon rains and floods, he expresses a wish that the people interested in making roads in China would expend their energies on creeks and water courses instead. This surely is eminently sensible. We would not seem to "crab" the "good road" movement, but the utmost of their efforts cannot for years do for China what is already done for her by her waterways. The total mileage of carriage road worthy of the name in China is probably less than one of her most insignificant water roads. In other words, the good road movement starts with everything to do before it, whereas China is already provided with such a network of rivers, canals and creeks, reaching to the tiniest village, as no other part of the world possesses. And on these water ways there is already a countless fleet of vehicles of all sizes; whereas even if China got land road she would still have to spend large sums in buying wheeled

conveyances for them. The ideal system of transportation for China is the water she has linked up by more railways. Unfortunately these waterways are very badly attended to, and hence our correspondent's wish, which we heartily endorse. It is less spectacular, it has not the novelty of road-building, but it is more practical.

A Gratuitous Libel

A correspondent sends us a copy of a paper entitled "Things New and Old," published in north London, and devoted to matters of missionary interest. In it under the heading "Swanick Missionary Day" we find a report of an address by "Miss Smith, of Shanghai, whose work lies amongst the Japanese in that 'Sodom of the East,'" which describes how

Many of the Japanese have been won to Christ, some of whom in their turn have become missionaries to the *English young men who have sunk in the mire of Shanghai*, and not a few of these have been gloriously rescued and led to Christ by the Japanese converts.

A lay paper naturally approaches subjects of this kind with hesitation, although we cannot help thinking that not a few missionaries would be the first to disapprove of the general tone of the publication quoted. But the statement italicized we have no hesitation in condemning. We do not say that no Japanese have turned missionary through Miss Smith's efforts, but we do say that the general idea conveyed by the report is so utterly misleading that it ought never to have been made, especially abroad. And while we do not defend the morals of Shanghai we think that it might have something to teach the speaker in the matter of practical Christian charity. We observe that "Things New and Old" is published "as funds permit." May we hope that funds will not permit very often for statements of this kind?

THE "Sinwanpao" says that the conditions proposed by China for the restoration of the Mixed Court are quite different from those recently submitted by the foreign ministers. Peking proposes that the court be under the direct control of the Ministry of Justice and administered by judges appointed by the President. Foreign lawyers will be permitted to practise in the court. The newspaper states that the proposals of the Chinese Government were referred to the Consular Body in Shanghai for careful examination. In the course of a detailed reply foreign consuls here were understood to have expressed the opinion that unless modified the Ministry's proposals would cause much inconvenience to foreign litigants. Preference was expressed for the old scheme of Sir John Jordan, namely, that the court be restored to China, but still be under foreign management, with foreign assessor's sitting as at present. This has not met with Peking's approval.

CHINESE POLITICS

INNER MEANING OF WAR IN FUKIEN

Conspiracy to Unite the Coast Provinces in a New Unholy Alliance

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Oct. 9.

The situation in Fukien, though by no means understood in Government circles, is being taken very seriously here. The average foreigner is inclined to see in it a very remote local affair. Chinese officials scent in it a big conspiracy designed to unite all the coast provinces from Manchuria to Kuangtung in a league against Wu Pei-fu and, of course, against the present administration in Peking.

According to our news advices here Hsu Shu-cheng, "Little Hsu," has at last come into the open in Fukien, has declared himself against the Government and has advocated unification through the agency of Tuan Chi-jui and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Li Hou-chi is supposed to be opposing him while a certain General Wang Yung-chuan, commander of the 24th Mixed Brigade of the Pei-yang army, at Yenping in Fukien, has announced himself Little Hsu's supporter.

Peking reads into this news a conspiracy between Chang Tso-lin, Sun Yat-sen, Tuan Chi-jui, Lu Yung-hsiang of Chékiang, Chang Wen-sung of Anhui and Little Hsu himself to oust Chen Chiung-ming from Kuangtung and Chi Hsieh-yuan from Kiangsu, to bring Shantung in somehow and thus to control the entire coast. It is strongly suspected here that Li Hou-chi himself is a party to the conspiracy and that his wires announcing a punitive expedition against Little Hsu and his new local allies are the perfunctory gestures of a timid party to the new alliance.

TUCHUNS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

President Li's general policy, as is well known, is the removal of all Tuchuns. The Government naturally picks the weak ones first and Chang Wen-sung of Anhui and Li Hou-chi of Fukien were marked for elimination. Chang Wen-sung is not in a position to resist, so at a recent Cabinet meeting he was removed and will probably capitulate gracefully. It is now strongly suspected that Li Hou-chi got wind of what his fate was to be and, to preserve his position, persuaded his fellows in the new Fengtien-Anfu-Kuomintang conspiracy to announce themselves from Fukien so that the Government might retain him to oppose them. This is a very shrewd guess at the nature of the plot, but however well Peking has guessed it, the scheme has worked so far as Li Hou-chi is concerned. At Saturday's Cabinet meeting it was decided that the publication of the Mandate removing Li Hou-chi

would have to be postponed for a time. He is still a Tuchun therefore and it is possible that the Fukien rebellion may now subside since it is scarcely likely that the conspirators have perfected their organization and are ready to move against Kuangtung and Kiangsu. It is supposed that such movements will wait upon Chang Tso-lin's spring enterprises.

At all events Little Hsu's reappearance in Fukien and his public challenge to Peking proves that the "unholy alliance" between the worst of the Kuomintang under Sun Yat-sen and the worst of the reactionaries under Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin is by no means dead and that none of Wu Pei-fu's defeated enemies considers himself permanently eliminated. The steady though slow progress of the unification movement under the aegis of the better elements in China has elicited from all the discredited discards a challenge in the form of a rival "unification" movement under the direction of the worst elements in all political groups.

PUBLIC DEAD AGAINST FIGHTING.

Such public opinion as there is in China strongly favours unification, but it is just as strongly opposed to further inter-provincial warfare and it would undoubtedly be bitterly opposed to an attempt on the part of any of the elements in the "unholy alliance" to fight their way back to power. Wu Pei-fu does not enjoy great popularity, for it is everywhere felt that he has refused to assume responsibilities in administrative affairs. President Li Yuan-hung enjoys some popularity but there is no great confidence in his ability to institute radical reforms. The present Government contains good elements but little hope of big things is put in it. The Tuchuns who support this Government are not nearly so bad as many Tuchuns who have ruled and been unseated in the past, but still they are Tuchuns and as such unpopular.

This outlines the popular attitude towards the various elements which go to make up the present régime. It is a sort of cool indifference. But the point is that there is no portion of the population of China, outside political and military circles, which would not a thousand times rather give the present régime unlimited time and scope to prove itself useful or to fade away through inability to achieve anything, than have another nation-wide disturbance like that of the past spring. No matter how coolly indifferent the Chinese public may be to Peking and its supporters now, nor how popular new claimants to power might be, public opinion will be bitterly opposed to a fresh disturbance of the peace on the scale which the "unholy alliance" undoubtedly contemplates.

Public opinion is a growing force in China and it is possible that the threat of fresh confusion throughout the country in the spring may stimulate it sufficiently to put a check upon the present conspiracy and hasten unification along conciliatory and rational lines. From the point of view of the foreign

trader in China, as well as from the point of view of China's welfare, nothing could be more promising than a nation-wide denunciation of further conspiracy leading to inter-provincial wars.

SOUTHERN INVASION OF FUKIEN

Gen. Hu with 20,000 Men Marching upon Foochow: A Follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kienning, Fu., Sept. 28.

General Hu's army numbering about 20,000 men is passing through this city, the cities of Shaowu and Kunyang opened their gates to him, and here, as there were only 1,000 troops available, the local general made an agreement with the southern army to pass peacefully through, in Yenping the next city to the south it is believed similar arrangements have been made.

The troops appear under good control, and so far, beyond commandeering labour, the people have suffered little except from anticipation. Of course it will cost the city a very large sum to provision their guests; all along the route one has heard of no violence to women, and almost no looting.

Commander-in-chief Hu is a nephew of a former Viceroy of Fukien under the Manchus.

No doubt the Southern sympathizers of the people, and their objection to the Foochow government have helped.

General Hu considers himself under Sun Yat-sen.

The army is chiefly Cantonese, but there are Hunanese and Fukienses in it as well as men from other provinces.

The danger to country places will come after the regular army has gone.

Kienning is an important "fu" city in the centre of northern Kiangsi, about 100 miles northwest of Foochow, on the Min River which flows out at the latter city.—Ed.

Some Slight Skirmishing: The Navy's Assistance

Peking, Oct. 9.

In response to an urgent request from Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, 500 marines attached to the Ministry of the Navy left for Fukien to-day. The Government is still considering the proposal to put Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei in charge of the Fukien situation.

It is reported that Gen. Li Hou-chi called a meeting of influential residents of Foochow on October 6 and appealed to them to raise \$500,000 for war funds.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place at Kutien, Gen. Li Hou-chi's troops driving back those of Gen. Wang Yung-chuan 50 li.

The only casualties mentioned are one of Gen. Wang's officers killed. Gen. Wang's forces abandoned a mountain-gun.

Gen. Hsu Chung-chih's troops are said to be planning a manoeuvre against Foochow, via Santuao, Luyuanhsien and Lingkonghsien. The Foochow army is understood to be awaiting the co-operation of Gen. Wang Chih-hsien, who is on his way to help Gen. Li Hou-chi.—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM CANTON.

Peking, Oct. 10.

Foreign official telegrams from Fukien confirm the report of Gen. Hsu Chung-chih's forces being driven back and state that the situation is much easier.

Gen. Chen Chiung-ming is sending reinforcements to Fukien. It is also reported that reinforcements from Kiangsi have entered Fukien.—Reuter.

Precautions by Consuls

Foochow, Oct. 12.

General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, has taken refuge on board a Chinese man-of-war now at anchor in front of the Customs House here.

Owing to the fact that military operations have turned out unfavourably to the troops under the command of General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, and that General Hsu Chung-chih's troops have made a considerable advance, merchants here have closed their shops and public opinion is greatly agitated. The Consuls for Japan, Great Britain, France, the United States and the Netherlands yesterday held a conference at the Japanese Consulate-General, at which it was decided to ask the captains of men-of-war of the Powers for the protection of foreign residents in Foochow. The Japanese man-of-war, Tone, has landed a naval detachment. General Hsu Chung-chih's troops have made a violent attack upon the district of Chang-lo. The danger to Foochow is gradually approaching.—Eastern News Agency.

THE "Eastern Times" reports that the family of General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, have arrived in Shanghai.

Important Political Move on Hand

Peking, Oct. 8.

Mandates issued at midnight place General Chang Wen-shen on the retired list with the title of Tingwei Chiangchun, abolish the tuchunship of Anhui and appoint General Ma Lien-chia Superintendent of Military Affairs for that Province.

The change is thought significant as General Chang Wen-shen is understood to be in close touch with General Chang Tso-lin and little Hsu, while General Ma Lien-chia's sympathies are definitely with the Chihli faction.—Reuter.

FINANCING OF PEKING

Need of Maintaining Government for the International Tariff Conference

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Oct. 9.

Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representing the American Consortium Group, is due to arrive in Shanghai about the 18th of this month. Mr. John Jay Abbott, a prominent figure in the group whose connexion with the American Wine and Tobacco loans will be readily recalled, is also en route to China. Foreign financial policy is being very largely shaped by the anticipation of the international tariff conference which will probably meet in Peking in April. Whatever this policy is to be it will probably take definite form before Chinese New Year. The present disposition is to maintain a Government in Peking at all costs so that there will be something responsible to deal with. The recent loan was so half-heartedly opposed with this consideration in mind and it is now suggested on fairly good authority that the Consortium will see to it that the Peking Government has enough money to meet the New Year obligations if the life of the Government depends upon it.

The Government can be trusted to make its needs sufficiently urgent and vital to elicit financial support. The actual cash proceeds of the 11th year internal loan, as the recent hypothecation of the Russian indemnity service is called, amounted to about \$2,000,000 before the recent festival, which sum was so thinly spread out that everyone got a little solace though no one seems to have been paid in full. Subscriptions to the loan amounted to more than four millions and it was anticipated that the Government would be able to borrow from the native banks on the strength of the subscription list. This, so far as the writer can learn, was not done.

Apart from the Bank of China, which is the sole underwriter of the loan, the native banks out of pique are inclined to eschew it. All the members of the Bankers' Association were offered participation in the sale of the bonds but held out for a very heavy discount. The Government tried to show them that the bonds were on such good security that they would sell readily to the public at 90 and that since no further discount to the public would be required it was unfair of the banks to insist upon a heavy commission. The Bank of China agreed to assume sole responsibility for the sales on the Government's terms and then when the native banks eagerly applied to the Bank of China for a share in the sales that institution said they could have all the bonds they wanted—at 90. It was foreseen that the loan would be readily oversubscribed by the public and the Bank of China rightly refused to share its profits with the others.

PARLIAMENT REOPENED

Peking, Oct. 11.

The formal opening of the third session of Parliament was held in the House of Representatives this morning. The President, the Premier and Cabinet, 136 Senators and 335 members of the Lower House were present. Speeches were delivered by the President, the Premier and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all of whom emphasized that the drafting of the Constitution must be carried out.

Following the ceremony the Cabinet met informally and discussed the question of submitting their appointment to Parliament for its approval.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Madame Koo entertained 500 persons yesterday evening at the Waichiaopu. The guests included the most distinguished Chinese and foreigners in Peking. The function was one of the most brilliant seen in Peking for many years.—Reuter.

The Cabinet's Resignation

Peking, Oct. 12, 6.30 p.m.

After to-day's meeting the Cabinet decided to resign *en bloc*. The wholesale resignation of Ministers is expected to be submitted to the President very soon.—Eastern News Agency.

The Italian Minister to China

Peking, Oct. 10.

The Italian Legation has received a despatch from Rome to the effect that the King has signed credentials appointing Signor Cerruti Minister at Peking.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—The Vice-Minister of Education, Mr. Ma Hsu-lun, assumed office yesterday.—Reuter.

ERUPTIONS ON DAUGHTERS' HEADS

Also On Son's Hands and Neck. Cuticura Heals.

"My daughters had to stay at home because of sore eruptions which broke out on their heads, and my son also had them on his hands and neck. They began by small pimples and gradually got bigger and then burst. The children could not comb their hair so I had to cut it from around the sore spots. The eruptions caused irritation and they were all the time scratching."

"Then I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a fortnight they were healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Gould, Hipsley Cottages, Hurley, Nr. Atherstone, Warwickshire, Eng.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price. **2/6** Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

OUTPORTS

CANTON ALSO BADLY NEEDING MONEY

Teachers on Strike: Five Months Pay in Arrears: The Army's Enormous Requirements

FRESH RUMOURS OF WAR

Canton, Oct. 3.

The failure of Provisional Civil Governor Chan Chik-yu and Commissioner of Finance Chung Hsian-nan of Kuangtung to fulfil their promise to pay a part of the arrears of the last five months before October 1 has precipitated a strike of the teachers of the higher institutions in Canton. Nearly 200 professors and officers of seven institutions are involved in the strike. The teachers, in their formal statement protesting against the non-payment of their salary, state that only \$1,000,000 has been set aside for public education, while \$35,000,000 or more is going to military and other expenses.

In actual appropriation, however, less than \$500,000 has been paid by the province for education.

The teachers are agitating for the setting aside of definite tax proceeds for educational purposes so that education will not be interfered with by an overdraft in other government departments. Among the institutions involved are the Higher Normal School, the Canton Government Law School, the Canton Government Agricultural College, the Canton Government Industrial School of the "A" Class, the Canton Government School for Girls, the First Middle School in Canton, the School of Oratory, and some others. The teachers under the supervision of the Municipality all received a part of their arrears on September 30, and the children of the public schools in Canton are now attending their classes as usual.

DR. SUN'S FOLLOWERS RAMPANT.

General Liu Chien-wen, a Kuangsi leader, according to vernacular press reports, will again undertake military operations in the western province in order to subjugate other factions, especially the "Constitutionalists" or Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party. His move is also aimed at the prevention of General Lu Yung-ting's return to power. At present Dr. Sun's followers are still strong in several sections of Kuangsi. General Chang Kai-lu, formerly a minister of war under Dr. Sun, assisted by disaffected military leaders from Yunnan and Kweichow, is now holding several districts in Kuangsi waiting for a chance to act. Colonel Kwan Kuo-hsiung of the Cantonese Army is still occupying Wuchow to prevent the possible return of Dr. Sun's men to Canton from that channel. General Liu is said to have already been assured by General Chen Chiung-ming of material support in case of necessity, provided that

he will join in the scheme of federated provinces for China and check any attempt to invade Kuangtung by his enemy. So far no information is available from the military headquarters here on the subject.

The reported activities of Dr. Sun's followers in Fukien have made informal conferences of military leaders at Waichow necessary, but nothing has been disclosed as to whether or not Canton troops will be despatched from the Waichow and Chaochow districts to assist General Li Hou-chi in the disturbed province.

NEGOTIATING LOAN IN HONGKONG.

General Chen is still in Waichow. His absence is making the position of Provisional Governor Chan exceedingly unpleasant in Canton, because of the constant pressing for funds for the soldiers before the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Governor Chan Chik-yu is negotiating with British and Chinese bankers of Hongkong for short term loans, but he will not authorize any statement on the subject until money has been secured. Provincial Assemblymen supporting Governor Chan are opposing all interpellations on the floor relative to the loans proposed, realizing that unless some funds come in before the mid-autumn festival peace and order may suffer.

The Water Police of Canton has been reorganized under the name of Coast Defence Headquarters with Mr. Chan Wing-sen as the commandant. Commandant Chan is a son of Provisional Governor Chan. He is holding concurrently the post of Director-General of the Canton Government Arsenal at Shekcheng, one of the leading factories for the manufacturing of arms and ammunition in this part of China. Commandant Chan expects to withdraw from the Arsenal, and among those mentioned as his successor is General Wong Keong, now a brigade commander and a former superintendent of Customs.

According to a statement of the Commissioner of Finance, there are \$17,000,000 worth of government paper money in circulation. The currency is now being withdrawn through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which now has in deposit from the people some \$500,000.—Reuter.

DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS

A Preliminary Parade

Peking, Oct. 10.

A course of public lectures on the subject of disbandment of troops is beginning this afternoon, when four processions are being formed. President Li Yuan-hung, accompanied by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, will attend the chief centre at Tienanmen, where the speakers include Mr. Tang Erh-ho, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Mr. Kuo Tai-chi, Mr. Lin Chang-men and General Tung Chin. The paraders will march along the streets, which will be specially guarded by police and gendarmerie.—Reuter.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR BEILBY ALSTON

Anglo-American Association's Farewell: Expressions of Good Will and Regret

Peking, Oct. 9.

A large number of members of the Anglo-American Association attended the luncheon given at the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits to-day in honour of Sir Beilby Alston.

Mr. M. B. Weatherall, who presided, referred to the general regret felt at the impending departure of Sir Beilby Alston, particularly for the loss of health which necessitated his departure from China, continuing: "Our Association exists to foster Anglo-American relations, and I think Sir Beilby must be gratified that never have they been so cordial, and never has such complete agreement existed as throughout his tenure of office. All the residents of Peking who have met Sir Beilby will, I am sure, long retain the memory of his charm of manner and of the universal kindness with which he has treated us all. Peking will retain lasting, pleasant memories of him. I hope he will retain lasting pleasant memories of Peking."

The American Minister, Dr. Schurman, in an eloquent speech, expressed regret that Sir Beilby was soon to leave Peking, and referred in a most kindly manner to his association with his British colleagues.

In replying Sir Beilby Alston said that he was sorry for many reasons to leave Peking, of which he would retain very pleasant memories indeed. He thanked the Association for the entertainment and the very cordial manner in which the members had expressed their good feeling towards him and trusted that the Association would continue to prosper.—Reuter.

BRITISH LOAN FOR CANTON

Kuangtung Tobacco and Wine Tax as Security: £2,000,000 at Seven Per Cent.

Canton, Oct. 9.

In spite of a denial by the Civil Governor, Mr. Chan Chik-yu, the Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Chung Hsiao-nan, to-day informed the Provincial Assembly that the Canton Government had tentatively accepted a British bankers' loan of £2,000,000 at 8½, with interest at seven per cent., repayable in 10 years, with the tobacco and wine tax of Kuangtung as security.

The loan, of which one-fourth would be available within 30 days, another fourth after 60 days, and the balance within six months, was for purposes of currency reform, namely, providing a reserve for the existing depreciated Government notes, strengthening the condition of the Provincial Bank, and improving the equipment of the Mint, thus enabling the Government to operate the Mint itself.—Reuter.

STILL NO PEACE FOR KUANGSI

Every General a Law to Himself:
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Followers
Still Making Mischief

From Our Nanning Correspondent.

With the expulsion of the Canton armies in the spring from Kuangsi (except for a small area round Wuchow) there was great jubilation in Nanning and other centres, and hopes that at last the poor distracted province was to enjoy the blessings of peace. The citizens of Nanning, not content with hanging out banners and firing crackers, organized a huge procession which must have cost at least \$1,000, money that the city could ill spare. There was a recrudescence of native piety and anxious inquirers who had crowded into Mission chapels during the time of stress and strain seemed to evaporate.

Last month, the writer travelled several hundred miles on the West River without meeting with any incident; and a revival of trade seemed imminent.

As soon as the novelty of peace had worn off and merchants began to make plans for the future, they found that there was no real security outside a limited radius round Nanning. Different sections of the West River were controlled by different generals, only loosely connected with one another and owing no allegiance to any central authority. The military leaders, who had driven out with much skill the hordes under Sun Yat-sen, possessed no genius for government and couldn't be bothered with the details of civil administration. Here was an inviting field for restless and ambitious spirits!

Lu T'ou, the discarded tuchun of Kueichow, and a partisan of Sun Yat-sen, found himself stranded near Linchow with a Kueichow army several thousand strong. He put in a claim for the military governorship of the province. In this he was opposed by Lu Yung-ting's former lieutenant, General Lin Chen-ting, who had above all others successfully engineered the expulsion of Canton.

Nanning invited Gen. Lin with much enthusiasm to come to the capital and assume office. This he did early in August.

Too many cooks, however, have spoilt the Kuangsi broth. Communications between Wuchow and Nanning are now again interrupted and the motor boats have stopped running. A merchant writes, "It is reported that about 20,000 Kueichow and Yunnan soldiers have come down the Liu river and captured Kueiping city. As you know the Kuangsi men are incapable of driving them out. I am afraid they will come down to Wuchow and will cause another dislocation of trade in the province. Such is the condition of affairs in Kuangsi and there is no prospect of a settlement".

MANY CHINESE IN DESPAIR.

Many Chinese in Hongkong have despaired entirely of their country; and wish to drag in a foreign power (preferably Britain) and so implicate her that she will be compelled to put (South) China's house in order. The British Government, however, is fed up with pulling other nations' chestnuts out of the fire and is "not having any." An unpretentious advertisement in a Hongkong paper throws a side light on the present chaotic situation. A British firm is offering for sale two, evidently first rate, motor boats built specially for them at great expense; and they are willing to take any reasonable offer. These boats, I believe, were intended to carry their goods and their representatives on the inland waterways of south China. Such an undertaking now would be a fiasco. This is only a drop in the ocean of loss among hundreds and thousands of merchants and individuals, foreign and Chinese. All this to satisfy the greed of a few roving irresponsible and ambitious bandit leaders.

Disinterested spectators who knew Dr. Sun and his shallow patriotism, naturally expected that his ignominious exit from Canton following his farcical "expedition," would open the eyes of the blindest of his supporters. But events have proved that political doctrinaires have no vision. To them the doctrine is the main thing—whatever the results may be that it works out, it is still the doctrine, the idea. And if only Dr. Sun can give them talk—talk, talk, and more talk, they are quite content, and only irritated that others are not as blind as themselves. Hongkong, for instance, they complain is quite out of sympathy with them. Hongkong certainly is narrow; but then Hongkong knows Dr. Sun, has known him from his early youth and has followed his career ever since, and is "bored to tears."

KUOMINTANG SNEERS.

Whenever there arises a leader who trusts more to deeds than to words, he is jeeringly referred to by Young China as a "war lord." If, however, he can pronounce the Kuomintang shibboleths, he may employ as many bandit generals as he pleases, and inflict misery on countless thousands of wretched Chinese farmers. All he does then is excused. One of Dr. Sun's admirers quotes Jefferson, who said, "Rather than it (the French Revolution) should have failed, I would have seen half the earth desolated." I am sure Jefferson did not include the United States in that "half!" What are we to say, however, to men who would rather see their own land waste than abandon their cherished political theories?

They say that the Cantonese abroad are almost solid to a man in support of Sun Yat-sen; and that the student classes in the South still pin their faith on him. Meanwhile unhappy Kuangsi is getting deeper and deeper into the mire, and no one without a financial stake, does anything or cares very much. The merchants have lost, and in many cases have no-

thing more to lose, and having shaken the dust of the place off their feet have gone elsewhere. Only the poor farmers remain. They have no interest in politics and no faith in governments. They have nowhere else to go to, and possess no means of buying any interest or any care from Chinese politicians outside.

Peking was pleased the other day on receipt of a congratulatory message from the Civil Governor of Kuangsi in Nanning. That was in the nature of an S.O.S. signal: a call for help from a sinking man. Kuangsi may not be able to do anything to serve Peking but he has a despairing hope that Peking may be able to do something to save Kuangsi. He is not asking for words this time.

Szechuan Trying to Cut Down Troops

Peking, Oct. 5.

The victorious party in the recent Szechuan war are now turning their attention to the administration of the province. A conference on this question is to be held shortly between General Tang Shih-hou, General Li Hsin-hui and General Tan Mao-hsin at Chengtu. One of the most important problems to be discussed is the disbandment of troops. It is desired to reduce the troops remaining from the three armies and two border defence forces to 10 divisions, and General Tang, who is especially earnest over this matter, has already discharged 6,000 soldiers from the three divisions and two brigades which now constitute the First Army.—Reuter.

Chengtu, Oct. 7.

All the Szechuan Generals are now here for a military conference which opens on October 12.

A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution for Szechuan.—Reuter.

Proposal to Open the Winter Palace to Public

Peking, Oct. 6.

The Ministry of the Interior has proposed, and the President has approved, the appointment of a Commission to arrange for the opening of the three sections of the Winter Palace (Sanhai). A member of the Presidential Staff will be on the Commission.—Reuter.

The Soviet's Oppression of Mongolia

Peking, Oct. 7.

A Chihling mandate reinstates Mr. Chen Yi as Amban of Urga, Uliassutaki, Yobdo and Ulianghai.

The Mongol representatives at Peking, headed by Prince Chen Chen-han, have again presented a petition to the President, through the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Bureau, urging active measures to bring about the withdrawal of "Red" forces from Mongolia.—Reuter.

THE WORLD AWAKE IN FUKIEN

Speeding up Communication: Industrial Activities and Fruit Trade

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changchow, Oct. 3.

In a few weeks time a much more expeditious journey to Amoy will be possible. The present motor road from Changchow to Sekma has been extended as far as Fukong. A fast launch will connect here with the motors and run to Amoy, so that the entire journey should not occupy more than two and a half hours. Three trips will be made per day each way, and it will be possible to travel down to Amoy, transact business there, and return to Changchow the same day.

In view of this the motor road is being improved; 10 feet along the centre of the road is to be metalled in order to give it greater permanency and obviate the road giving way and becoming unsafe for traffic as so frequently happens after heavy rains nowadays.

Many of the new roads in Changchow have been made 30 feet wide, but have become over-grown with grass, so that there is now only a track about two feet wide in the centre of the road along which pedestrians follow each other in Indian file.

The "New Bridge" has been completed at a cost of \$45,000. It is built upon the old foundations. The enormous thick slabs of granite that were used for paving have been cut up into quite ordinary sized blocks, and used again. The bridge is an immense improvement on its predecessor,—both from an architectural and practical point of view.

The "Old Bridge" is also to be re-built at an early date.

The establishment of an ice and mineral water factory with a canning department, is projected at the Chiangtong Bridge, the terminus at this end of the railway. It will be quite a good distributing centre.

An effort is being made to form a company to construct and operate a light railway between Changchow and Lungwenchow, the provincial government to contribute one half of the capital and men of wealth who are interested in the project the other half. In this way the rich mineral wealth of that district, such as coal and iron, can be transported cheaply down here.

Industrial matters have been progressing. Near the District Magistrates' office an industrial school is being established, where instruction is given to men desiring to learn various trades. The same staff of teachers is employed to teach poor boys who wish to fit themselves for earning a livelihood by learning a trade in one half of the day and pursuing ordinary studies the other half.

A Confucian temple is being used as a workhouse where beggars may reside and work for their own support.

Changchow is the centre of a fruit-producing district, but this year, owing largely to the continuous rains and the exceptional flood in the North River district in May and June, the yield of Dragon Eye, Pine apple, and banana has only been 40 per cent. The pumelo and orange crop will also be much below the average.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Changchow has been considerably denuded of soldiers and the garrisons in the towns depleted to furnish the force which has been sent up to the Tingchow district in order to prevent the defeated troops of Shu Chong-tsi from irrupting into this province. They have driven the invaders back after several engagements.

It is hoped that when their work up there is accomplished the troops may return and do something to relieve the distress that exists in the Changtai district through the heavy exactions of the bandits.

At the Sanatorium of Taimohshan near Amoy there have been rather more visitors than usual this season. A good deal of work was expended in making the bathing pool watertight, and it is hoped it will prove satisfactory next season. Although there was quite a lot of rain we did not suffer from typhoons, and the sum of \$168 was contributed by the seven households on the mountain and sent to help relieve those who had suffered in Swatow through the disastrous typhoon and Tidal wave.

FRIEND OF BOTH SIDES

Pres. Li's Former Secretary and Adherent of Dr. Sun

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Oct. 8.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi who was President Li Yuan-hung's private secretary during his former tenure of office, has returned to Peking from the south and, according to official gossip, is about to resume his former relations with the President. Mr. Quo, it will be remembered, figured prominently in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Canton Government. He was closely associated with Dr. Wu Ting-fang during the latter's courageous resistance to the disbandment of Parliament in 1917 and, after the monarchy restoration movement and Tuan Chi-jui's assumption of power, he followed Dr. Wu south. During recent years he was director of the Canton Publicity Bureau and, last spring, when Dr. Wu assumed the office of Civil Governor after Chen Chiung-ming's departure from Canton, Mr. Quo became chief secretary. His return to the north and to President Li, with whom he had a slight misunderstanding nearly two years ago, is not regarded so much as a desertion of Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang but as a hopeful sign of the gradual elimination of inter-party strife and of co-operation between the best elements of all parties with a view to genuine reunification.

SHANSI'S MORALITY

Energetic Propaganda Against Opium Smoking: Good Military Discipline

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Oct. 7.

The Eighth Regiment stationed at Taiyuan is exchanging with the Fourth of Yuncheng. Hence the big road has been alive with military for the last few days, but the best of discipline is maintained, and neither inn-keepers, shopkeepers, nor even carters, regard these busy days other than a profitable business opportunity. Shansi must be envied by other provinces!

And yet the authorities seem to think we are not good enough yet, for to-day this city and neighbourhood is deluged with a new style of poster, and in thick heavy type everybody is exhorted to "be good!" The gentry and merchants plead with the masses not to use the "golden pill." The entire body of literati issue a similar appeal. The heads of the parishes, districts and wards combine on the same lines, and the primary school boys are responsible for a breezy statement to the effect that "the wicked pill-users should be killed, killed, killed; the wretched opium victims should be saved, saved, saved; while the bad gamblers should be nabbed, nabbed, nabbed." Then, while other combined forces get out similar placards, last of all in the series comes the plea of the little school girls, "Bad man, won't you be good?" What, one wonders, would the sages of old think of this new propaganda? Here is no "Thus saith the Lord" to the Israelites, nor "The Master saith" of Confucius and his co-patriots, but the modern little misses of Shansi arraign their elders and neighbours. We understand that this is part of the new government system recently inaugurated and which stresses "moral suasion" and calls to slow down as regards the "terrors of the law."

The drought in 10 countries around is very serious. Grain is already 25 per cent. dearer than in the famine period of 1920/1.

WHILE Judge Lobingier was sitting in the U. S. Court for China at Tientsin, hearing a case at the end of last week, a woman suddenly entered and without any preliminaries proceeded to address the court. Miss Mary G. Rabenow was the lady, and she read aloud a lengthy letter addressed to the court setting forth her grievances in connexion with a case of alleged slander. She read rapidly, scarcely stopping to draw breath, so that it was well nigh impossible to interrupt her. No one tried to do so. When she had finished, His Honour Judge Lobingier pointed out to her that she had an opportunity of filing a further complaint and that, contrary to custom, he had not set any time limit for her to file such complaint. Meanwhile, till she filed it nothing could be done.

THE RUSSIA-JAPAN DEADLOCK

Mr. Lenox-Simpson on Causes of Changchun's Failure: Joffe Master of Situation

Peking, Oct. 4.

Mr. Lenox Simpson, of the President's Office, who acted as official observer during the Changchun Conference, returned to Peking today from Mukden where he had remained several days in order to confer with General Chang Tso-lin, regarding the Manchurian-Maritime Province frontier, which is likely to be the scene of heavy fighting after the Japanese evacuation (October 31). General Chang Tso-lin declared that full precautions would be taken, the frontier guard being raised to at least 10,000 men with absolute instructions to disarm and intern all units that cross into Chinese territory.

Regarding the Changchun Conference Mr. Simpson stated that in his opinion the breakdown was due more to the poor choice of locality than to any other cause. He believed that had the meeting been staged in Tokio instead of a Manchurian railway town there would have been very different results, for the gulf between the Japanese and the Russians was more apparent than real. The Tokio Government had absolutely no intention to make another Shantung of Saghalin. It needed, however, the flexibility that every Government possesses at its headquarters to adjust smoothly a point of honour such as the Nicolaievsk affair. The Japanese Delegates had very definite instructions and could not make a volte face in such an environment as Changchun. Immediately Saghalin and Nicolaievsk were mentioned the conference was doomed.

It is worthy of note, in view of the imminence of Russo-Chinese negotiations, that from the outset the Japanese Delegation was puzzled by the methods of Mr. Joffe, who is a remarkable man. Having studied under Freud in Vienna he has brought the Freudian psycho-analytic technique to a high pitch of efficiency in diplomatic handlings, his method being such that he possesses an inevitable superiority over less well trained opponents. That the Far Eastern Republic was merely invented by Soviet Russia as an experimental station to see how far it was possible to swing to the right on the matter of property, private contracts and universal suffrage without reintegrating the old Capitalistic State was brilliantly dealt with in the initial clash over the subject of full powers which Mr. Joffe possessed for both Governments. When he laid it down as fundamental that the preamble of any and every agreement must contain the name of Soviet Russia—and won his point—he had created a new situation.

All attempts of the Japanese Delegation when the discussion turned to the Dairen draft agree-

ment to limit the applicability of its clauses to Far Eastern affairs were nullified because in such matters as propaganda and enemy action and territorial waters (fishery matters) he was able to show that no true reciprocity could be established, if zones such as Kamchatka, which is part of Soviet Russia, or the Baikal lake region were excluded. In a sharp duel over the Vladivostok fortifications, one of the strongest positions in the world, when the Japanese Delegation declared that they constituted a menace and should be levelled, Mr. Joffe retorted "How can stationary objects distanced several hundreds of miles from Japan constitute a menace? Warships are a menace; not forts." The subject was then shelved but not dropped.

From that moment it became plain that military considerations were bulking largely. The second agreement to be entered into after the preliminary Far Eastern Agreement, was plainly impossible in the opinion of Mr. Joffe unless Saghalin, which forms part of the Far Eastern Republic's territory, was fully covered by a definite evacuation date. Therefore, before the examination of the Dairen draft was completed he asked for that date. Whereupon the Japanese delegation rejoined that that was entirely dependent upon a full and satisfactory liquidation of Nicolaievsk, which brought the Conference to an abrupt end. Reuter.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN SAGHALIEN

Soviet's Plan to Blacken Japan

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Oct. 9.

Local Siberian agents announce that Russia has granted the Sinclair Oil Co., an American firm, prospecting rights in the northern half of Saghalien for five years with the rights of exclusive development if oil is found in paying quantities. The agreement is conditional upon Japan's return of Northern Saghalien to Russia.

This announcement, following upon the failure of the Changchun Conference, indicates that Russia desires to advertise in America Japan's continued occupation of Northern Saghalien and thus to elicit moral support against Japan.

Serious Fires in Japan

Tokio, Oct. 8.

A fire at the Engineering College of the Imperial University to-day destroyed 17 rooms, including the library valued at Yen 2,000,000.

The Japan Flour Mills in the suburbs of Tokio were burned down to-day. The loss is estimated at Yen 3,000,000.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT Li Yuan-hung will celebrate his 58th birthday on the 19th instant.

THE WITCHES' SABBATH

A Popular Festival at Soochow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Oct. 9.

Yesterday was the final day of the witches' worship at the Witch Pagoda, on Witch Hill some five miles to the southwest of the city. The 18th of the eighth moon is the birthday of the Goddess of Witches, and this year the date corresponded with yesterday, October 8. The worship began on Friday, and by Saturday thousands had gathered on the edge of the Stone Lake, at the foot of the hill. Hundreds of native boats of all kinds lined the shores, and there were also a dozen motor-boats and foreign house-Several launches were making special hourly trips from the city, and also native boats of every kind, from big house-boats to open country boats, all carrying passengers at from four to five pennies each. People flocked here from all the towns and cities near by for this festival and the visitors must run up into the tens of thousands.

Business is getting into full swing again after the mid-autumn festival (the worship of the Moon Goddess): and from all indications this will be quite a good year financially.

F. E. R. Liquor Monopoly

Peking, Oct. 4.

The Chita Government is said to be arranging to open stores for the sale of alcoholic liquors, which are a government monopoly. The Chita Government hopes by placing sufficient supplies on sale at reasonable prices to be able to suppress smuggling and illicit distillation.

The Ministry of Transportation at Moscow announces the intention to lay the entire new railway system with new ties. It is estimated that this will be completed in 20 years by the laying of 20,000,000 ties a year.

On September 4 a new law was passed at Chita imposing a duty of 60 gold kopecks per pood on all classes of flour, except potato flour, entering the Far Eastern Republic.—Reuter.

The Late Mr. Strickland

Peking, Oct. 6.

Writing to Colonel Ruxton regarding Mr. W. R. Strickland's death, the latter's brother says that Mr. Strickland was fishing in Kootenay Lake on a small boat, which, presumably, was capsize by a big fast launch passing at the time.

Mr. Strickland probably endeavoured to swim ashore, but the coolness of the water and the distance would have proved too much for most men. Fruitless efforts were made to recover the body and, owing to the great depth and coldness of the lake, it seemed unlikely that the body would be recovered.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE STATE OF WENCHOW

Torrents of Rain After Typhoon: Widespread Destruction in Town and Country

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wenchow, Oct. 5.

Since my communication of Sept. 21 reporting the recent typhoon, we have had a deluge in this city and district which has added very considerably to the damage and distress. Many houses and buildings in the city, already partly damaged or demolished in part, have now either completed their demolition or have suffered the falling of insecure walls. People have been rendered desperate by this double calamity and some whose houses have now collapsed have been known to go out into the open and stand there under the pitiless pouring heavens, utterly indifferent to and apparently rendered oblivious of the need to seek other shelter, in stony despair.

News in the city is to the effect that a town of several thousand inhabitants situated on the river bank about 100 miles west of Wenchow has been swept away, and to-day I hear that in the Pingyang-hsien in the south of this prefecture and containing the largest plain in this district, the water stands from five to seven feet deep on the plain, making it impassable to pedestrians. One missionary has had to return from an intended three weeks' tour of his stations there, unable to proceed because of the floods. A young Chinese pastor sent to investigate the condition of damaged property belonging to his church, speaks of the crops in the hsien he visited standing black amid the flood.

The highest officials of the Prefecture have been calling on some of the foreigners to-day. After calling on the writer and explaining their errand they repaired to the R. C. Mission, thence to the Commissioner of Customs, to ask the cooperation of the foreigners, as was done last year during the stress of flood and famine, in forming a joint committee for the consideration of measures of relief, and means of organization for its distribution.

Great tubs of rice congee are being carried round the streets here from which the very poor are allowed to take a portion. The temples are being filled with the homeless from city and country, and one hears of recently well-to-do people now being outcast, their only shelter now some temple.

One of the great trees in the city brought down in the general ruin, destroying a house in its fall, was bought the other day by a man for \$17. It cost him \$90 to have it sawn into logs and it is uncertain whether or not he will be able to find the money to have the logs carried to his home.

The China Merchants str. Fei-ching, kept in port here for 16

days by the typhoon on her last trip, has already been detained this trip eight days and is not expected to clear for three days more. Her boilers have been going all day long, and day after day she has been apparently keeping her propeller going to resist the tremendous current, the more so as she has had to support the pontoon tied to her side like an immense incubus.

Weihaiwei Rendition Conference

Weihaiwei, Oct. 7.

The second meeting of the Weihaiwei Retrocession Commission was held on Wednesday, when Admiralty requirements were further discussed. The discussions were again of a provisional nature. It was agreed that both delegations should refer certain points to their respective Governments.

The third meeting was held on Thursday, when the provisional proposals regarding the retrocession of the territory generally were read over to the Chinese delegation, who requested a written statement and reserved all comment.

At the fourth meeting, which was held to-day, the minutes of the last two meetings were passed.

The next meeting will be held on Monday.—Reuter.

A Famine Relief Work

Peking, Oct. 8.

Owing to the inability of the Ministry of Finance to secure funds for flood and famine relief in three hsien in the eastern part of the Metropolitan area, where the recent heavy rains caused serious crop damage, the matter was referred by the Government to the Famine Relief Bureau. In response, the Bureau has issued \$35,000 for this purpose on behalf of the Ministry of Finance.—Reuter.

Harbin Hearburnings

When the local court at Harbin ordered the burning of several bales of counterfeit money the other day, there was little interest, says the "N. O. Star," as there has been so much of it in circulation, especially of the old Russian issues. But when there was added to the flames a lot of cocaine and hypodermic syringes, there was an increase in attention. Then when the cocaine was followed by quantities of opium, masquerading as chocolate, excitement spread, and the police had to threaten the crowd to keep it from being pushed into the flames.

The Emperor of Japan

Tokio, Oct. 7.

An official bulletin reviewing the Emperor's condition during the last year states that there has been no change though occasionally there have been evidences of slight improvement.—Reuter.

THE INVULNERABLES OF N. KIANGSU

Peace and Plenty but High Prices

From Our Own Correspondent

Suchien, N. Ku., Oct. 6.

For the first time, for a great many years, your correspondent a few weeks ago, travelled home by the canal in perfect peace. From every one asked, the answer was all is "tai ping." Wondering how this state of things had come about, on our return we asked, "Have the soldiers done this?" but the answer was "No, it is the 'Small Gun Society.'" We were told that in the old days there was the "Da Dao-huei"—big knife society. This "small gun society," like them, professed to be invulnerable to gun shot, and had banded themselves together to defend their homes. Though some have suffered from gun shot, the "tufei" are afraid of them, and certain parts of the country are living in peace.

We have had a splendid harvest, maize, buckwheat, beans of every description, have been gathered in as the country people call it "shier fen" 12 points. As 10 stands for perfect, this means a "bumper" harvest. Unfortunately prices have soared very high with little probability of ever coming down again, pork per pound is nearly 400 cash, and lard 600. Such prices have never been heard of before in this neighbourhood. Wheat is also very high, possibly because it is being bought and sent away from Suchien. To have prices like this just immediately after harvest, makes the people afraid.

There is a great deal of water in the Canal and the current very strong for this time of the year. We are still having very warm days but cold nights. The big drop in temperature in the evening seems to be causing a good deal of sickness. We hear on all sides this has been the hottest summer for many years.

THE Dah Tong News Bureau reports that a censorship of telegrams by the Chihli command is taking place in Tientsin. No code telegrams may be sent without the code books first being produced by the sender.

MR. Ed. L. Rick, of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., drove a Buick four touring car a fortnight ago from Tientsin to Peking, accompanied by Mr. E. N. McIntosh, Mr. H. A. Raider and Mr. J. Williams. They left the Imperial Hotel, Tientsin, at 3.40 and arrived at the Wagons Lits Hotel, Peking, at 6.50. The actual running time from the International Bridge to the Hatamen Gate was 2 hours 35 min., a total of 82.4 miles, with an average of 15.1 miles per gallon. This is the best record so far for a single journey on the Tientsin-Peking Road, which is a perfect condition.

THE DOUBLE TENTH IN LONDON

**Reception at Chinese Legation:
Mr. Chu Chao-hsin's Eulogy
of Great Britain**

London, Oct. 10.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, held a reception at the Chinese Legation to-day to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The reception was attended by a large number of British, Chinese, Japanese and other foreign diplomats. The Republican flag flew on the roof of the Legation.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, in his speech welcoming his guests, said that the young Chinese Republic was like a child seeking guidance and assistance from an older constitutional country. Such a country could be no other than Britain, the oldest constitutional country in the world, the most constitutional in letter, the most democratic in spirit and the one recognized as the friendliest nation to China. He emphasized the essential need of reunification of North and South China and declared that, though the country was in a very critical stage, it was in a most hopeful state of transition. Mr. Chu referred in this connexion to the better political and commercial outlook. He concluded in an optimistic strain with regard to the future.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO NEW
BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. Chu later gave a dinner in honour of the new British Minister to China, Sir J. W. R. Macleay. Amongst other guests were Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador; Mr. E. C. C. Wilton, the new associate chief of the Salt Administration at Peking; Sir John and Lady Jordan; Sir Malcolm Delevigne, Sir Richard Dane, Sir Edward Pearce and Foreign Office officials.—Reuter.

Strange Action of Tokio Police

Tokio, Oct. 6.

Considerable surprise is felt here at a police domiciliary search of the offices and residence of Mr. R. Andrews, one of the most prominent American residents and head of the old-established firm of Messrs. Andrews and George, as well as at the charges against him, which include operating a motorboat without a licence or a qualified crew and entering a fortified zone without a permit. The matter, which is being investigated, is not regarded as serious and is believed to be based on misinformation. The precipitate action of the police is sarcastically commented upon on every side.—Reuter.

SIR Charles Addis recently underwent an operation. An announcement in a London paper of August 31 stated that he was making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA

**Dinner to New British Minister
and Salt Inspector: Hearty
Welcome Assured**

CHINA'S TRADE IMPORTANCE

London, Oct. 12.

At the dinner at the Chinese Legation on the 11th anniversary of the Republic at which Sir Ronald Macleay, the new British Minister to China, and Mr. E. C. C. Wilton, the new Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration at Peking, were the guests of honour, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, made a speech in which he pointed out that Sir Ronald Macleay and Mr. E. C. C. Wilton were both familiar with China and assured them that they would receive a hearty welcome by the Chinese Government officials, particularly Dr. Wellington Koo. He said that China was in urgent need of financial support.

M. Wilton in replying expressed his willingness to assist the Chinese Government to work out the very delicate problems of the Salt Administration with his Chinese colleagues' cooperation.

Sir Ronald Macleay responding said that if China wanted foreign capital she must give a guarantee to her creditors.

THE INDEMNITY AND EDUCATION.

Oct. 12.

Toasting the Republic of China at the first annual luncheon of the Sino-British Trade Association Sir Walter de Frece said that there was every reason why Britain should support China in her fight through unprecedented obstacles to a position of undoubted trade importance. The object of the Association, he said, was to encourage China and the Chinese Government to attain stability, which every Englishman interested in trade hoped would be secured. The commercial possibilities of a great part of China had not yet been touched by Western traders. He hoped that the British Government would waive the Boxer indemnity on the understanding that it was allocated to the education of Chinese on Western lines here or in China.

Mr. Woodman, the Chinese Consul-General and the guest of honour, emphasized China's friendly relations with Britain since commercial relations began. China had never had any trouble with British traders like those experienced with other nations and Britain had treated China with the utmost justice.

Mr. Haynes, Director of the Association, emphasized the unlimited chances China offered British finance, shipping and industry.

The Mayor of Holborn presided in the absence of the Lord Mayor of London.—Reuter.

CHINESE OPIUM IN HONGKONG

**Government's Difficulty in Control:
Need to Get at the Source
of Supply**

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

Speaking to the Legislative Council to-day the Acting Governor said he would like to correct a misapprehension which appears to exist with regard to the requirements of the opium monopoly. In 1912 the allowance to the Opium Farm was 900 chests, which allowance included opium for export. When the Government monopoly was started in 1914 the amount of opium then required for local consumption was put at 540 chests yearly. It was hoped gradually to increase the selling price to a prohibitive figure with the intention of finally putting an end to the smoking of opium in the Colony. It was, however, an essential condition for the success of this policy that all supplies of opium be adequately controlled at the source. This was a matter entirely outside the control of this Government and in the early days of the monopoly large quantities of opium were regularly smuggled into the Colony from the United Kingdom, but steps were taken at home to stop possession and export which resulted in a complete stoppage of this source of supply.

In recent years the Government has been faced with the problem of keeping out Chinese and Persian opium. It is well known that opium can be freely purchased in China at a price much below the Hongkong price and the wider these two prices are apart the greater the incentive to the smuggler until a point is reached where preventative measures with attendant abuses bring great harm to the trade and popularity of the port. It must be remembered that in a place such as this, where thousands of persons pass daily to and from China, nothing short of a vigorous personal search can be finally effective.

The Governor regretted that the present year's sales had increased owing to the more stringent preventative measures.

He is satisfied that for the reasons indicated a further increase in the monopoly price would not in the present circumstances have any effect on the amount of opium consumed.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—Semi-official preparations for the National Financial Conference are proceeding under the direction of General Huang-fu who was specially appointed Tupan for that purpose. The Conference may be opened in two months time.—Reuter.

OWING to the outbreak of hostilities in Fukien, many local merchants have received telegraphic messages from their agents asking that all shipments for Foochow or Amoy be postponed.

CHINKIANG NOTES

Schools Many but Teachers Few:
Repairing after the Typhoon:
The Ruined Harvests

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Oct. 9.

Now that the weather has cleared and become more settled, the workmen are all very busy repairing the damage done by the recent typhoons. Jetties are being reconstructed; but it will be some time yet before some of the steamer hulks will be fixed up as they were formerly.

All the government and mission schools have re-opened and have a full enrolment of students. The educational authorities in this part of the province are certainly doing their best to push this branch of work. Unfortunately there is not a great supply of teachers capable of taking hold of the higher branches of education. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made to train more men and women, in order that they may be able to occupy these positions with success. There are large, fine convenient buildings with good equipment and no lack of young men and women anxious to learn. Earlier in the year there was a strike amongst the students in one of the high schools owing to some misunderstanding with the masters. This has now been settled and work goes on as usual.

The civil governor of the province is becoming concerned about the moral welfare of his people, and now proclamations are posted throughout the city and district, prohibiting gambling, opium smoking, and ordering the lottery offices to close their business. These three evils are pretty prevalent in this city and will need to be dealt with, with a strong hand if they are to be suppressed.

The other night a band of five or six armed robbers broke into an oil shop not far from the British Concession and helped themselves to about \$200. The early hours of one morning were recently disturbed by a vigorous fire alarm, and the fire proved to be in a sugar godown owned by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The building was gutted and the stock of sugar was ruined. The Municipal fire brigade was soon on the spot and fortunately the river was near, so streams of water were not long in being poured on to the fire.

This year's rice harvest in the immediate neighbourhood of Chinkiang was so poor that it was hardly worth harvesting. Blight and mildew were largely responsible for this. Many of the fields between the railway line and the foot hills have been under water since the floods of last year, and it seems a pity that some of the Famine Relief money spent on good roads, was not spent in cutting ditches and widening creeks so that this land might have been drained off. Now that the new rice is put upon the market, the

price is a good deal cheaper. The dollar here changes for 1,800 cash and this of course tends to keep prices up.

Commonwealth Day is being observed as a public holiday here, the streets are bedecked with flags and lanterns, but there seems to be no demonstration of any kind.

Dr. Reinsch III

Hankow, Oct. 11.

Dr. Paul Reinsch arrived here from Peking this morning and is now lying very ill at the International Hospital.

Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, arrived here this morning on a pleasure trip in the direction of Chungking.—Reuter.

Fighting in Siberia

Vladivostok, Oct. 11.

Railway traffic has been interrupted owing to sabotage of the bridges at the 26th and 76th versts. There has been heavy fighting in the Spassk district. The Reds attacked fiercely for two days but were repulsed, losing two regiments of cavalry.—Reuter.

Japanese M.P.'s on Tour

Tokio, Oct. 5.

Ten members of Parliament, under the leadership of Mr. Hiraoka, Secretary of the House of Representatives, left to-night on a tour of Korea, Harbin, Mukden, Peking and the chief points in north and south China.—Reuter.

Korean Drug Smuggler

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

Mr. Cho Yu-kin, a Korean first class passenger on board the Mishima Maru from London, was arrested yesterday on arrival for having morphine and cocaine to the value of £3,500 in his possession. The drug, which was concealed in luggage and furniture, is believed to have been intended for distribution in north China.

Mr. Cho appeared before the Magistrate this morning, when bail was fixed at \$100,000.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—President Li Yuan-hung's 58th birthday is on October 19. It is announced that there will be no celebrations and no presents will be received.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—In response to a request from General Li Hou-chi, a mandate issued last night deprives General Wang Yung-chuan of his rank and titles and orders his arrest and punishment.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 10.—A Waichiaopu order appoints Dr. Tsao Yun-hsiang acting President of Tsinghua College. Mr. Wang Ting-chang succeeds Dr. Tsao as Counsellor of the Waichiaopu.—Reuter.

HONGKONG'S BUDGET

Colony's Financial Stability

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

The Colony's estimated revenue and expenditure for 1923, as compared with 1922 is as follows:—

	1923	1922
	\$	\$
Revenue	18,567,270	17,276,260
Expenditure	22,583,835	20,198,980

It is estimated that the balance at the end of 1922 will be considerably over \$7,500,000.

In the concluding address to the Legislative Council on the first reading of the Supply Bill for 1923 the Acting Governor said, "Hongkong's financial position is a strong one and I do not anticipate there will be any large reduction in our balances at the end of 1923. This satisfactory position has continued throughout a period of worldwide trade depression which has been severely felt in the Colony." The Acting Governor forecast the probability of loans to defray the cost of the Praya East reclamation scheme, harbour improvement and the New Territories waterworks, costing several million dollars.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—It is announced that 6,000 men have been discharged from the naval arsenals owing to naval retrenchment.—Reuter.

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LIME JUICE

PARIS LETTER

Folly of Making Holiday: Lord Northcliffe's Friendship for France: M. Briand in Politics Again

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 16.

There must be some hundreds of thousands of Parisians just now to whom the word "holiday" is like mentioning ropes in the house of a man who has hanged himself. Last week-end there was a "bridge," or an extension of a holiday over an intervening period of one day. The festival of the Assumption, August 15, falling this year on a Tuesday, the Government, intelligently anticipating the national desire, decreed that the day between the Sunday and the Tuesday should also be a *dies non* so far as public business was concerned.

This made a "bridge" from the Saturday afternoon to the Wednesday morning, and innumerable families decided to take advantage of it. They had heard vaguely that prices at the seaside were high and rooms hard to get, but they waved all doubts aside. "Let us only get to the seaside," they said, "and we will find rooms somehow."

This may have been possible in fairly large towns but, unfortunately for themselves, most of the "bridgers" made for the kind of seaside place classified as a *petit trou pas cher*, where all the accommodation, limited at the best of times, was already taken up. Arriving after a wearisome railway journey in a carriage packed to the doors, they spent the first afternoon in trudging about in the rain, looking in vain for shelter and finally being compelled to spend the night in the railway station. The Sunday morning brought a renewal of the weary search and anxious family councils as to the advisability of going elsewhere. In the afternoon Monsieur continued the quest, while Madame took the children to the beach, so that they should at least be able to say they had seen the sea.

Meanwhile the rain continued. Monsieur's beautiful white flannel trousers, which he had put on with such joyous anticipation on the Saturday morning were in a lamentable and bedraggled condition, and Madame's feelings about her white shoes and white frock were of the most painful description. In hundreds of cases the bridge tragedy was continued by a second night spent in appalling discomfort at a railway station, and a return home considerably before the anticipated time,—just as the weather cleared up! Experiences of this kind are a real tragedy in little families where a holiday of the kind is a thing to be looked forward to, planned for, talked of, saved up for, during many and many a weary month unalleviated by any

such pleasures as the casual week-ends of the better-off.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE.

France has lost, and knows she has lost, a true friend in Lord Northcliffe. What is more, she has lost a most enthusiastic admirer; they are not always the same thing, nor united in the same person, but to the Latin temperament no true friendship is really acceptable unless accompanied by copious and enthusiastic praise. Lord Northcliffe was able to give that to the French with perfect sincerity; his Irish blood taught him to understand more in the French temperament than the average Englishman ever gets at. M. Gustave Tery said bitterly last week that Mr. Lloyd George had succeeded in remaking a united France; the remark might with even greater truth and no bitterness have been made about the death of Lord Northcliffe.

There is an authentic anecdote of him when sojourning in Paris which has left a lasting impression on the few people concerned. An old lady kept a newspaper kiosk near the great polyglot hotel he liked, and reaped a pleasant daily harvest from the numbers of copies of the Continental "Daily Mail" ordered by its clients. An enterprising agent, seeing a chance of cutting out a middleman profit, undertook to supply all the copies needed direct. The old woman complained in a letter to Lord Northcliffe. Some time later an English tourist stopped and bought a "Daily Mail" from her, entered into conversation, heard her grievance, and ended the interview by saying: "Well, I am Lord Northcliffe; send the usual number of copies to the hotel to-morrow, and go on doing so." When Napoleon interested himself in a sentry, schoolchildren for a hundred years forgave him for being a historic personage complete with dates. Northcliffe had much of the same gift for *beaux gestes*, both little and big; and nobody can say that he ever used them, as he might so easily have done, as advertisement.

THE SUICIDE CLUB.

For the benefit, no doubt, of persons about to commit suicide, the head of the Paris River Police has just given some useful information. The force under his orders consists of exactly 25 men, who are supposed to patrol between seven and eight miles of the banks. They manage this well enough during the day, but at night they leave the river, and also the suicides, to look after themselves. The result is that out of every 10 persons who jump off a bridge after nightfall, nine are almost sure of getting what they are asking for—whether they really want it or not. This authority tells us that there is just a chance of an ordinary policeman hearing the splash and finding a boat in time to pick up the suicide, in case he or she should happen to change his or her mind. But the chance is certainly a slender one—one in 10.

This form of escape from life's little worries is so well known and

accepted that the river police have their own statistics about it. They have found by experience that the merry month of May is the one in which the greatest number of desperates throw themselves into the Seine. This year was an exception. In July the figures show that there was at least one plunge every night; one can only regard this as an unexpected consequence of a wet summer—and another Peace Conference. Meanwhile we are wondering whether our new Prefect of Police is responsible for the publication of these figures, intended as a deterrent, in view of the fact that one of the first things his predecessor had to do was to plunge into the river at midnight and fish out a young lady who, as it turned out, changed her mind before she touched the water.

DARK MEANINGS IN A HOAX.

Political circles are wondering whether M. Briand means to return to politics, to seize the Imperial throne (now on exhibition at the Louvre), to organize the social revolution or otherwise endeavour to emerge from the cloud which has hung over him ever since that fatal day at Cannes when Mr. Lloyd George, full of guile, persuaded him to try his hand at golf. Last week all the newspapers recorded the fact that a zealous country policeman had arrested a man in rough clothes, who, when asked what he was doing on the high road, briefly replied that he was walking on it. This answer containing a subtle flavour of irony which the policeman did not like, he marched the unknown two miles to the station, where the prisoner asked if he might call up the head of the magistrature on the telephone, and it was then discovered that he was M. Briand. He then offered his confused captor an *aperitif* and left, smiling amiably. It now appears that the whole story was an invention: there was no zealous policeman, no tramp wandering along the road and no *aperitif*. Where the British mind would scent a feeble hoax at the very most, the French see the beginning of a "campaign" a blessed word, full of dark possibilities and mysterious meanings. They do not object to the hoax, but they would much like to know why M. Briand has chosen this means of returning to public attention.

Japan and the Labour Convention

Tokio, Oct. 4.

The Investigation Committee of the Privy Council on the International Labour Convention, which met this morning, decided to adopt the convention regarding the relief of unemployed, and the convention regarding employment of seamen and that they should be submitted to His Majesty for ratification. The committee reserved adoption of the convention regarding the limit of age of children employed in industries, and that regarding the minimum age of children employed at sea.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Treasure Hunting in Scotland: Lochmarea Poison Mystery:
A Very Rare Disease

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Aug. 30.

A search for sunken treasure and the rescue of things that men value from the grim and tireless custody of the ocean can never fail to appeal to the imagination. In the latest adventure of this kind in Scotland that appeal is intensified by the circumstance that the waters have held their prize for nearly three centuries and a half, and that the original owners were engaged in an enterprise the success of which would have profoundly modified the history of Europe. The divers at present at work in Tobermory Bay in the Western Highlands are in contact with one of the vessels on which the hopes of Spain and the Counter-Reformation were centred, and their labours bring even to those who only read of them a new and living association with the greatest episode in the long reign of the great Queen Elizabeth.

Before the news of the victory of the English seamen over the Spanish fleet reached Scotland, various vessels of the Armada had been driven upon the Scottish coast or forced to take refuge in Scottish harbours. Among them was the "Almirante de Florencia," a galleon which was believed to be laden with gold and jewels. She came into Tobermory Bay to seek provisions, and, although Scotland was technically a neutral country, a plot was formed for the vessel's destruction. It was partially successful, there was an explosion, and the vessel was sunk. Since that day many efforts have been made to save the treasure, which the "Almirante de Florencia" was supposed to carry. When she had been about a century under water an attempt was made to reach the plunder by means of diving bells, and when Sir Walter Scott visited Mull in 1814 he recorded a local tradition that a considerable quantity of treasure was obtained. Another attempt was made in 1740, and on that occasion some guns were brought up. Pieces of her timber were thrown up from time to time, and, when George IV was in Edinburgh in 1822, Scott presented him with some of these relics. Before the outbreak of the Great War a new salvage scheme was devised, and it attracted the interest not only of speculators but also of historians like the late Mr. Andrew Lang, who was inclined to attach some weight to the persistent tradition of the treasure. Will the present adventure be more successful than its predecessors? This summer some small finds are recorded by the divers, but of treasure properly speaking there is as yet no sign.

LOCHMARÉE POISONING TRAGEDY.

The remarkable sensation, it should almost be called excitement, caused by the Lochmarée poisoning tragedy, when eight persons lost

their lives—six summer visitors and two ghillie boatmen—has spread far beyond the bounds of Scotland, and has even found an echo on the Continent. The result has been a heavy slump in all kinds of tinned and potted meats. The Scottish Board of Health, therefore, has done wisely in at once issuing the result of its inquiry at the earliest possible moment, without waiting for the public inquiry ordered by the Lord Advocate.

The report of the Board is to the effect that "there can be no reasonable doubt that the deaths were due to potted meat or paste containing the toxin produced by the bacillus botulinus." An outstanding feature of the attacks of this bacillus is, fortunately, its rarity. Its existence was not discovered till 1896, when it was identified and cultivated by a Belgian bacteriologist, Van Emerengem. It appears to be erratic as well as eclectic and infrequent in its activities. The Board mentions that in the past 22 years about 150 people have been affected by it, and among these there were 111 deaths. If this shows an exceptionally high ratio of mortality, it shows a still more remarkable paucity of attacks. It may be said that it is not known to have visited these islands before. But it may come again, and at any time. It brings to those it attacks death in one of its most dread forms, for it produces gradual paralysis of all the vital faculties, accompanied by extremity of distress. Still we have also to recognize that it is one of the least common of the diseases that afflict humanity. In the words of Dr. Rosenau, which the Board of Health endorse, it has "caused concern and alarm out of all proportion to its prevalence." Millions of jars and tins of preserved food are consumed without harm, while, so far as is known, this particular lethal agency has found its way into only one or two. There is nothing as yet pointing to any diffusion or intensification of its sinister influences, or to lead us to suppose that it will ever be else than one of the minor and exceptional perils that threaten the health and life of man.

A FORMER POISONING CASE.

The poisoning tragedy at Lochmarée recalls the only other similar happening in the Highlands within memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant. It occurred in 1856 at Dingwall, and is known to this day as "the poisoning of the priests." It was at a dinner party given by Professor Maciver, father of the late Sir Lewis Maciver, M.P., to a number of his friends, who included several country gentlemen, and two Roman Catholic priests from Beaulieu. During the dinner one of the priests took ill and retired from the table. Soon after-

wards the whole dinner party turned ill—with twitchings at the mouth and a feeling of fullness about the forehead. Medical men were summoned, but the two priests and the laird of Findon succumbed. The others were subjected to treatment, which included vigorous walking to and fro, which was kept up for nine hours, and they recovered. The wines and the remainder of the various foods were seized and sealed up; but inquiry soon put the cause beyond doubt. Provost Maciver's cook sent a servant lad to the garden for some radishes. He brought monkshood—somewhat similar in appearance—and this was used in the garnishing of the roast.

THE LATE DAVID J. JARDINE.

The death is announced of Mr. David Jardine Jardine of Applegarth, only son of the late Mr. James Jardine of Dryfeholm, and cousin of Sir Robert Buchanan Jardine, Bart. of Castlemilk. He inherited enormous landed property from his father, who about 15 years before his death (though already a large landowner) acquired from the Marquis of Queensberry the extensive estates of Tinwald and Torthorwald, and Applegarth estate from Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart. In 1887 Mr. Jardine married Mary Angela, second daughter of the late Sir Charles Tilston Bright, of Banner Cross and Carbrook Hall, Yorkshire, by whom and an only daughter he is survived. An only son, Ronald James, a Flight Lieutenant, was accidentally killed while in the Air Force during the war. Mr. Jardine was 75 years of age.

Mr. Jardine travelled extensively, spending four years in India shooting big game. He constantly supported racing in this country, and for 30 years had horses in training with Peacock at Middleham. He won no classic races, but took several important handicaps in his time. His Refractor won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in 1899, and he had a useful thoroughbred in Sir Harry, which, in addition to winning many races of minor importance, won the Great Yorkshire Handicap at Doncaster and the Northumberland Plate. Other horses to win for him were Mace-doine and Gardenhurst, of which the last-named won the Cumberland Plate, the Ayrshire Handicap, and several other events.

NEW VESSELS FOR FAR EAST.

Messrs. William Denny & Bros., Dumbarton, have launched the twin-screw steamer Shanghai Maru, which they have built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Tokio, for service between Nagasaki and Shanghai. The vessel is a sister ship to the Nagasaki Maru, which was launched from the same yard in March, and is now approaching completion. The Shanghai Maru is 395 ft. in length, 54 ft. in breadth, 32 ft. in depth to awning deck, and of about 5,500 tons gross. She will have accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 third-class passengers. The public rooms for the first class will be large and handsome and will include dining-saloon, social hall, smoke-room, and veranda cafe. The propelling machinery will con-

sist of single-reduction geared turbines of the Parsons type, supplied with steam by ten Scotch boilers worked at a pressure of 200 lb. The vessel has been built under the supervision of Messrs. A. R. Brown, M'Farlane and Company, Glasgow, agents for the owners. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. A. Scott Younger, wife of the Glasgow representative of the owners. At the luncheon after the launch, Colonel J. M. Denny, C.B., chairman of the builders' company, presided, and among those accompanying him were Mr. Maurice E. Denny, vice-chairman; Mr. Scott Younger, Mr. Fujishima, London; Mr. Mizukami, Mr. Saito, Mr. Brock, and Mr. J. M. Denny, jun.

The Caledon Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Dundee, have launched the *Perseus*, of 13,000 tons, and she was christened by Miss Wortley, daughter of the late Mr. H. B. Wortley, one time partner of the firm of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., for whom the vessel was built. The *Perseus*, which will trade in the Far East, is a vessel of 500 ft. in length by 62 ft. by 42 ft. 6 in. She will be fitted with twin-screw turbine engines at Dundee.

HOW STUDENTS WORK THEIR WAY.

It is not the fortune of every Scottish student to spend the months between University or College sessions in ease or idleness, even if the autumn examinations do not demand preparatory study. In these days of high fees and landlords' exactions many students, though holding good bursaries, have to augment their resources by taking engagements in the vacation. Teaching or coaching for University entrance or professional preliminary examinations is the most common occupation. But there are others the like of which are not known in England, though they certainly are in America. One student, a native of St. Andrews, developed quite an original line. He spent the summer months near a famous golf course in England, where he advertised tuition in the game. His first year was so successful that he returned next summer, and then he had an embarrassing experience. One day he received a note making an appointment with a prospective pupil at the club-house, and on presenting himself at the time fixed he had the shock of his life, he was met by one of his professors at Edinburgh University. Highland students find the grouse season a financial harvest beginning with "The Twelfth." The intermittent nature of the work on the moors makes it difficult for head keepers to get suitable men as ghillies, dog-men, pony boys, or beaters, and so the students with time on their hands are welcomed and given good wages. In these days it is not so easy for a student to obtain a post as purser on a pleasure steamer as before the war, when almost every second ticket checker was a student; but it is still possible for medical students to ship on tramp steamers for a two or three months' voyage, and return in time for the opening of the classes richer in experience if not in pounds.

THE WILDE DOMINIONS OF GOLF.

The autumn tournaments in the north give golfers many opportunities of spending a holiday in interesting fashion. None of them is a greater favourite than the competition for the "Evening Telegraph and Post" Cup, now played for at Gleneagles. It not only appeals to home players, but to those on holiday from overseas it proves a great attraction. This year there were men entered from courses as far apart as South America and India. Mr. H. L. Kidd entered from the San Andres Club in the Argentine. It is a big club at Buenos Aires, with fairways that are almost reminiscent of Gleneagles, but trouble is experienced with the greens, where there is a summer and a winter grass. Mr. Kidd, a Dundee man, has been out there for many years, and is captain of the South American Club. Another entrant was from our Indian Empire, Mr. R. Miller, a Fife man, on holiday from Calcutta, who states that they can boast a fine course there, and that the game is very popular with the Europeans.

Unfortunately two overseas Scots could not fulfill their intentions to take part. Dr. F. H. Scroggie, a former Scottish Internationalist and winner of this Cup, who has been several years in South Africa, found himself unable to turn out owing to a cut in one of his hands. And Mr. R. Martin, who entered from Shanghai, also failed to answer the starter's call.

None of the overseas Scots went far. It may be remarked, however, that the iron play of Mr. H. Honeyman, Blairgowrie, an old Shanghai champion, came in for praise; where he failed was in the putting.

After a most interesting tournament, Mr. H. Budd Clarke, Tantallon, beat Mr. W. Tulloch, Cathkin Braes, by 3 and 2 in the final. It was a good contest between young players representing the game in the east and west of Scotland. Mr. Clarke has behind him considerably more competitive experience than Mr. Tulloch. He is 26 years of age, is the son of Mr. James Clarke, manager of the Marine Hotel, North Berwick, and in addition to local successes, in which he has beaten Mr. Robert Maxwell, he has won recently the Haldane Cup, an East Lothian County award, while he has partnered Mr. W. B. Torrance in the Tantallon team which last year won the foursome tournament in that area, and with Mr. Alastair Hall in the successful four which this year won the "Evening Despatch" trophy on the Braid Hills. Mr. Tulloch played in open tournaments for the first time this season, but he has clearly shown that he is a golfer of promise.

CRICKET.

We are at the fagend of the cricket season, soccer football is again in full swing, and in three weeks we shall have a start with Rugby. The last match in the Scottish Counties Championship attracted little interest, the only thing to be decided being whether Forfarshire or Sterling County

should be at the foot of the table, and the result was that Stirling got the unenvied wooden spoon. In the Western Union, it is expected that Greenock will win the local championship.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

It is still too early in the season to speculate on the form of the principal clubs; it is probable, however, that Rangers will keep the old leading position. In a week of low scoring—three games were drawn, and in the other seven matches there were only two instances of the margin being over a goal—Rangers had by far the most convincing win, defeating Motherwell by 4 goals to 0. Hibernians are doing well, they have won all their three games. Kilmarnock are also showing up. And Celtic have as yet not got their old form; they are only fourth on the table. Other winners were Aberdeen, Airdrie, and Hearts, the last named being successful against Dundee.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—Baron Matsui, the Japanese Minister to Czechoslovakia, is leaving for Europe on the Suwa Maru on October 12.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI.—The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE COMPANY
S. V. C.Presentation of a Sword to
Captain Zee: An In-
teresting Ceremony

One of the most interesting incidents of Tuesday's celebrations was the presentation of a sword to Captain T. A. Zee, the commander of the Chinese Co., S.V.C., by Col. R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O. This ceremony took place at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, immediately after the company had lined up and been inspected by Col. Waung Ching-yuan, representing General Ho Feng-ling, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

Col. Marr Johnson, in making the presentation, said:—

Captain Zee, I have the greatest pleasure in presenting you with this sword as a personal gift from myself. I am making you this small offering for three reasons—firstly, as a token of my gratitude to you for the many ways in which you have helped me in my work since I have been in command of the Corps; secondly, to express my great appreciation of the services you have rendered and are still rendering to the Chinese Co. and of the high state of efficiency to which you have raised it; and, lastly to commemorate the fact of your being the first Chinese officer to occupy the proud position of commander of that Company. I have been able to think of no better way of expressing my appreciation of your energy, enthusiasm, patriotism, and devotion to the interests of your Company and the Corps, than by making you this present of British steel.

May you wear it for many years to come, and thereafter keep it as a souvenir of your command of the Company and may it bring you many happy recollections of these days.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. GRAYRIGGE.

Captain Zee thanked Col. Marr Johnson and presented the retiring commander, Captain G. Grayrigge, with a beautiful silver tea set, suitably inscribed. In making this presentation, Captain Zee said:—

Fifteen years ago, when the Chinese Co. was formed, it was, so to speak, a new babe born into the world. We were indebted to the Municipal Council for providing the babe with a most excellent nurse in the person of Capt. Grayrigge. He has nursed and trained the child in a most successful manner, and to him are due the good education, discipline and efficiency the Company possesses to-day. We are now a trained boy of 15, as it were, and must look after ourselves and keep up the present, efficient condition. This we will do with

our best endeavour, if only to repay Capt. Grayrigge for his 15 years of most devoted care of us.

To commemorate the priceless nursing and training given to us, I would ask Capt. Grayrigge please to accept this small, but most sincere memento from the Company, and to thank him, though "thank" is hardly a fitting word, on behalf of our members and members of the Chinese community for such rare self-sacrifice.

You can rely on us, Capt. Grayrigge, to do our very best to perpetuate the very high efficiency up to which you have trained us. We owe it to you, as well as to the community, that we should make ourselves of true value to the place we live in.

Captain Grayrigge, accepting the gift, said:—

Captain Zee, I cannot adequately express to you my thanks for the kind words you have just spoken and for this beautiful gift which you have handed to me on behalf of the Company. I accept it and I shall treasure it. It shall go down to my children as an heirloom. And when I use it, which shall be daily, I shall think of the Chinese Co. and of those stout hearts who helped so greatly to place the Company on its present safe and sure foundation and have raised it to the prominent position it occupies in the S.V.C. this day, its 15th and best year of efficiency. More thanks are due to you, Captain Zee, and to Lieutenant Woo than to me for this happy state of affairs.

I am happy that my connexion with the Company does not end with the termination of my active command. I shall be in close touch with you and all that you do in my new capacity at headquarters and I shall always take the deepest interest in your welfare. To mark the termination of my active command, I beg your acceptance of this challenge cup to be competed for on any lines you and the Company committee may think most suitable.

I have just returned from the Straits Settlements. Both Penang and Singapore have Chinese Volunteer Companies, and are with Shanghai unique in this respect. Great interest was evinced in our Chinese Co. To further this interest I challenged them and they agreed to compete for an interport challenge cup, thus reviving an event last shot for in 1910. I have the honour, Captain Zee, to ask you to take charge of this challenge cup with the hope that Shanghai will hold it against both Singapore and Penang.

Again, Captain Zee, I thank you and your Company for your loyal support for so many years and I wish you continued efficiency and every success.

At the conclusion of his address, Captain Grayrigge handed Captain Zee two handsome cups which, as stated, are to be competed for.

In the afternoon the Chinese Co. held field operations, after which prizes won in the recent shooting competition were presented.

ARTILLERY BATTERY
AT WOOSUNGFiring Practice with Howitzers:
Useful and Interesting
Day's Work

Through the courtesy of the Commandant of the Forts, the Field Artillery Battery S.V.C. were able to carry out firing practice at Woosung on Sunday. In the early morning members of the Maritime Company had been busy, getting targets towed into place, and by the time the Battery had put in an appearance the targets were showing up against the skyline. The Battery had been early astir, and by 9 a.m. the guns had been loaded on trucks, the ponies got into their special compartment of the train, and all the personnel was aboard. Major Davis was in charge of the parade, the other officers present being Captain Hay and Lieutenants Holland and Lobb. Col. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., was present at Woosung as was also Lieut.-Col. Trueman, O.B.E.

In a case such as the practice at Woosung there is necessarily a lot to be done before bringing the guns into action. There is the very interesting business of calculating the range, which generally occupies the attention of the battery commander, a junior officer and a sergeant, if not a number of others. Meanwhile the battery itself is being pulled into position and the horse teams ridden away. At the same time the Signal Section has its own arrangements to make; in fact it was pretty well employed throughout the whole proceedings as the crowd took a deep interest in the telephone line running from the O.P. to the battery with the result that it had to be mended on more than one occasion. Finally, before work could proceed the launch in the offing had to shepherd stray junks out of the danger zone.

Firing commenced at dead low water, and as it proceeded the usual fleet of junks at Woosung began to sail up river on the rising tide. As a consequence the targets at times were practically screened by passing junks, and delay in the firing practice accordingly occurred. In addition in the course of the morning the targets drifted between 1,000 and 1,200 yards owing to the rising tide. The object fired at was invisible to the gunners, and as matters were the sighting needed constant correction to follow the drift of the targets. To the spectator understanding these points the practice assumed a very great interest, giving an idea of some of the difficulties the gunner has to overcome.

A very considerable number of people, foreign as well as Chinese, attended the practice, and noted the smart manner in which the work of the Battery was performed. The day was ideal for an outing, and it is satisfactory to see the community taking so much interest in the work of their Artillery.

THE TYPHOON SEASON

Some Records of an Unusually Destructive Summer

During the months of August and September of this year the coasts of Central and North China, as well as Japan, have been crossed by an unusually large number of typhoons of abnormal land force, and though Shanghai has escaped with comparatively slight damage, terrific havoc has been wrought at such places as Swatow, Wenchow and Taichow, while Chinkiang and Mokanshan have also suffered severely from the effects of the gales. It has been an unusual season for typhoons, justifying to some extent the belief of the Chinese in the ill-luck of the intercalary moon year, though a few foreigners of long residence in China express the opinion that there has of late been a complete change in the type of summers, as compared with a score of years ago, the monsoon being now almost invariably broken up by the typhoons hanging around the coast.

SHANGHAI'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Of the many typhoons that were reported to be threatening Shanghai, only one—that of August 31—was felt here to any serious extent. On the afternoon of that date the wind, coming from the direction of the Chusan Archipelago, was blowing at the rate of 90 miles an hour, and in these circumstances it is remarkable that so little damage was done. Scaffolding, matsheds, trees and telephone posts were blown down, a yacht escaped from her moorings, and suffered some damage in a collision, and a cargo of timber logs went astray in the river, but that was all. Only two fatal accidents were reported, due to Chinese coming in contact with live electric wires. This typhoon eventually passed to the westward in the direction of Chinkiang.

A typhoon on August 6 and 7 had previously skirted Shanghai, causing little damage, but being the primary cause of the wreck of the Chinese str. Juian, off Paoshan City, and that of the Japanese str. Shinyei Maru in the North Channel, off Drinkwater Point.

SWATOW'S TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Of the last-mentioned typhoon, previous warning had been given here on July 29, and this is the one which, accompanied by a tidal wave, caused so much destruction of property and terrible loss of life at Swatow.

The gale began at Swatow about 10 p.m. on August 2, and the centre of the typhoon passed over the port about two o'clock next morning. Godowns, piers, pontoons and other property suffered extensive damage, and half-a-dozen coasting steamers were driven ashore, these including the I.-C.S. Tzushing, the I.-C.S. Choysang, the O.N.S. Chili and the C.N.S. Shantung. Butterfield and Swire's godown was wrecked, and the roofs of the Club buildings and the

Ursuline Convent were blown away. In the case of the convent the Mother Superior and the nuns had an almost miraculous escape from death. A tidal wave swamped the Bund, and the native city was reduced to a heap of wreckage. When the wave broke with full force on the shore, pontoons, junks and cargo boats were lifted bodily over the bunding, many of them striking the frontal buildings. The ruin was absolutely amazing, and nearly all buildings were rendered roofless. Fortunately, all the foreign population were eventually found to be safe, but the loss of life amongst the Chinese was enormous, and no fewer than 28,000 dead bodies were afterwards recovered.

In the surrounding districts, out of more than 100 churches, chapels and missionary residences, 12 were destroyed and the others more or less damaged. At Gouason, out of 20,000 inhabitants, only half survived, and at Haiki three Catholic families were the only survivors from a population of 3,000.

AT TAICHOW.

At Taichow, on August 11 and 12, the river rose 30 ft. and flooded the city to a depth of 10 ft., many houses thus being wholly submerged, while others were flooded up to the first floor. Several houses fell in and were swept away, and a village on the opposite side of the river was entirely swept away. It was estimated at the time that several hundreds of Chinese, for months to come, would be without homes, food and clothing.

MOKANSCHAN FATALITIES.

The typhoon which spared Shanghai in the latter part of August took a terrible toll at Mokanshan, both in death and property. The first tragedy was the death of Mrs. James Ware, who died from heart failure caused by shock during the storm. On Friday, September 1, there was a serious landslide from below the Methodist Episcopal Ladies' Home which carried away everything in its path until it reached the swimming pool, where several people were bathing. All escaped with slight injuries, with the exception of the Rev. P. J. King, of the Church Missionary Society, who was forced over the bank and carried along in the rush of water to the valley below, where his dead body was shortly afterwards recovered. The damage to property from rain, landslides and wind amounted to several thousands of dollars.

AT CHINKIANG.

On Tuesday, September 12, a typhoon swept Chinkiang, causing a considerable amount of damage, particularly on the water-front. Telegraph poles were blown down, and several Chinese dwellings subsided, but the foreign buildings successfully weathered the storm. The Municipal pontoon was nearly demolished, and several of the mooring chains of the hulks parted, the Hoong On hulk having her upper portion crushed and the roof torn off, while the Hoong Foo Coal Co.'s hulk foundered. The Customs light vessel also foundered and two

Chinese aboard were drowned. The death toll amongst the Chinese was a very heavy one indeed, and this is said to be the worst catastrophe that has ever visited the port.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AT WENCHOW.

On Monday, September 11, a typhoon struck Wenchow with startling suddenness, the worst period being between 7 p.m. and midnight. The Chinese estimated that close upon 100 junks and other large craft were lost, and place the loss of small boats, such as sampans, etc., at 1,000. On shore, walls and houses fell as though built of cards. The church, college and hospital of the Methodist Church Mission were seriously damaged, and at least six churches in the interior were razed to the ground. The loss to the mission is estimated at \$20,000 at least, while that in the city and suburbs alone is said to be over a million dollars, in addition to several hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage on the river.

DAMAGE AT WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei suffered very severely on Saturday and Sunday, September 2 and 3, presumably from the typhoon which visited Shanghai on August 31, and which caught Weihaiwei on the re-curve. Considerable damage was done along the water front, the sea wall being breached in several places, roads broken up and the small pier simply piled-up like lumps of sugar in a basin. But by far the worst damage was suffered by the fisher folk, a number of boats being wrecked and, unfortunately, several lives lost. Local residents said they had not had such a storm for 11 years.

In comparison with the above-mentioned places, Chefoo and Tsingtao escaped with slight damage during the gales of early September.

BIG FIRE IN CHAPEI

A terrible fire which it is feared may have cost a number of lives and involving some 70 houses, broke out on Tuesday evening in the densely populated quarter of Chapei near Markham Road Bridge.

The blaze devastated about four acres of for the most part poorly built coolie dwellings. The Chapei Fire Brigade were upon the scene shortly after the outbreak, but their services were of little avail. Owing to the flimsy nature of the houses, they were a raging furnace almost from the moment the fire started. It lasted about an hour.

As soon as the glow was reported from the Sinza Watch Tower, Mr. J. G. Dyson, Deputy Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, went in a car to the spot, in case any further assistance might be required. The Chapei firemen having been successful in preventing the flames spreading over a larger area, the services of the Shanghai Brigade were not called upon.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, Superintendent of the General Hospital, has gone to Peking, where he expects to stay for about a month.

CHINESE WOMEN'S NEW AIMS

Significant Undertaking of Two Chinese Women to Advance their Sex

The regular monthly meeting of the Shanghai Business Women's Club was held at 11A Quinsan Road on Monday afternoon, with about 20 present. After tea was served the meeting was called to order by the chairman, Miss Li Yung-chen.

The first important item on the programme was the discussion of whether the Club should join the Women's Rights Movement, and it was unanimously agreed that the Club should support the movement. The question of whether the club should take the initiative in interesting the public in the matter of a Weekly Rest Day Movement was brought up by Miss W. T. Zung. The suggestion received the approval of all members present and it was decided that the first step should be publicity through newspapers and exchanging news among the different organizations. Weather permitting, the club members will go to Nanzhang on October 28 and hold their regular meeting in the garden of that place.

The Pre-organization Committee of the Women's Rights Movement has been meeting regularly every Sunday afternoon at 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road for over a month. The organizations of Shanghai, such as the Shanghai Women's Club, Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Shanghai Business Women's Club have expressed their opinion that they will all support the movement. Besides these organizations a large number of girls' schools have joined. It does seem as if the Mission girls' schools were a little slow to join such a progressive movement,—the movement that helps the elevation of Chinese womanhood legally, socially, politically, and educationally.

This movement has been linked up with that of the Women's Suffrage Association recently on account of the presence in Shanghai of a representative of the latter movement, Miss Van Pu. This Women's Rights Movement demands not only equal suffrage but also other things, as later noted.

The first official meeting of the Women's Rights Movement Branch of Shanghai will be held on October 22, place to be announced later, with both Chinese and foreign speakers.

The following are the aims for which the organization is working:—

1. Women should be admitted to all the educational institutions in the country.
2. Women and men should enjoy equal constitutional rights.
3. Under the private laws, the relations between man and wife, parents and children, rights of inheritance, property, and conduct, should be greatly amended according to the principle of equality between men and women.
4. Marriage laws based upon equality for men and women should be enacted.
5. The age of consent should be regulated and those who take concubines

will be considered as committing the same offence as marrying two wives.

6. Commercialized vice, the slave girl trade, and foot-binding should be prohibited.

7. Protection legislation for women workers should be enacted in accordance with the principles of equal pay for equal work and the care of motherhood.

WEDDINGS

Wainwright—Pilcher

Not for a considerable time has Shanghai displayed so much interest in a social event as it did on Wednesday when the wedding took place of Major Frederick Leonard Wainwright, M.C., and Miss Lillian Mona Pilcher, second daughter of Major H. W. Pilcher. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, in the morning, the C. E. Spencer officiating, and in view of the bridegroom's position in the community it was of a semi-military character. Major Wainwright, who is a son of Mr. Leonard D. Wainwright of London, served in the 17th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers during the war, attaining the rank of Major, and is now an officer in the Shanghai Municipal Police. On account of this and Major Pilcher's position as second-in-command of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the wedding received its distinctly military touch, officers of the Volunteer Corp under Colonel Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., and of the Police Force under Major Hilton-Johnson being present. The Police and "A" company, S.V.C., provided guards of honour.

The bride, who was given away by her father, Major Pilcher (who appeared in uniform), was dressed in white satin crêpe, with an overskirt of white French silk lace, caught up with a spray of orange blossom, lace bell sleeves, and a long tulle veil reaching to the ground, with a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and tea roses. The two diminutive nieces of the bride, the Misses Edna and Dorothy Wheen, attended as bridesmaids, and were dressed in white net lace over pale pink georgette with streamers of pink bébé ribbon, and they carried miniature shepherdess baskets of pale pink carnations with pink streamers reaching to the ground; they were wearing gold bracelets, presented by the bridegroom. Miss Gertie Dunstan was maid of honour. Master Edward Wheen, the bride's nephew, was present as page, dressed in cream satin trousers, with crêpe de chine shirt.

Major Wainwright had as best man Mr. W. Beatty of the S. M. Police, who was also in uniform, while the ushers were Messrs. L. R. Wheen, A. F. Wheen and R. H. Gaskin. Mrs. Pilcher was present in grey silk crêpe.

After the ceremony a reception was held in Major Pilcher's flat in Jinkee Road. Here Capt. Ryde proposed the health of the newly married couple and Major Wainwright responded suitably. Sub-

sequently Major and Mrs. Wainwright departed on their honeymoon to the Taihu Lake. The bride's going away dress was of Wedgewood blue georgette with accordion pleated panels, the bodice being beaded in the same colour, and she wore a black picture hat.

Germain—Raeburn

The marriage of Miss Dorothy May Raeburn to Mr. Thomas Carrington Germain was celebrated in the afternoon at 3.30 at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Father Maumus officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duncan Raeburn of 40 Boone Road, and the groom, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Germain of Tunbridge Wells, is assistant in the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in white georgette over white satin, richly embroidered in pearls with silver lace panels. The long court train was also embroidered in pearls and bordered with silver lace with orange blossom. The veil of embroidered silk tulle was worn with a wreath of orange blossom and the bouquet was of white carnations and roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Muriel Watson and Miss Jean Frances Raeburn, wore pink and carried pink carnations. The groom was attended by Mr. George D. Raeburn as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Keith Raeburn, Alfred Emanuel, Douglas Raeburn and William O'Neill.

The civil ceremony was performed in the morning at H. M. Consulate-General. After the church service a reception was held at the bride's home, where Mr. and Mrs. Germain met numerous guests under a bower of bamboo and asparagus fern from which a floral wedding bell was suspended. The whole house was decorated with bamboo, white cosmos and potted plants, and the gifts, which were numerous, were effectively displayed on the verandah. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond pendant and her gift to him a diamond scarf pin. The bride's mother wore navy blue and grey, trimmed with steel beads, and a grey hat. The wedding cake was a most decorative confection, really three cakes in graduated sizes, adorned not only with the conventional flowers and bells but also with tiny gilt slippers.

The bride's going away costume was a one piece dress of fawn colour, with jacket to match, trimmed with self-colour silk braid and embroidery in green and garnet wool. The honeymoon is to be spent in Nanking and Japan. As Mr. Germain anticipates transfer to Ichang their new home will be set up there.

THE engagement is announced of Margaret Winifred, only daughter of Mr. H. King Hiller and Mrs. Hiller, of Stanstead, Sutton, Surrey, lately of Shanghai, to Michael FitzRoy Talbot Baines, R. F. A., elder son of Major E. T. Baines and Mrs. Baines, of Westthorpe, Southwell, Notts.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Far East-European Service

We are informed that, beginning from September 1, the Admiral Line was appointed general agents for the United States Lines in the Far East.

This Company operates the steamers George Washington, America, President Roosevelt and President Harding on a weekly service from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

They also operate the steamers President Adams, President Polk, President Monroe, President Garfield and President Van Buren from New York to Queenstown, Plymouth, Cherbourg and London, sailing alternately every Wednesday. These steamers offer accommodation at the minimum rate of G.\$120.

The Admiral Line, agents at all Oriental ports, are now in a position to book passengers through to Europe in connexion with their own steamers. Passengers leaving Shanghai can reach London within a month, travelling first class the entire distance and paying G.\$620.50 for the through transportation.

PAUL MORPHY

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. M. Diamant at the International Chess Club on the subject of "Paul Morphy and his influence on modern chess." There was a good attendance and many new members were enrolled.

Paul Morphy was a gifted player at chess even at the early age of 12, and by the age of 20 he had defeated all the best players in his own town of New Orleans. In the year 1857 the New York Chess Club organized a chess tournament in which all the leading chess players in the United States took part, and Morphy won and became the champion of the United States. His play produced such enthusiasm that the American Chess Association issued a challenge to the foremost players of the whole world and offered a stake of \$500. At that time the two best players in Europe were Staunton in England, and Andersen in Germany, but as both of these were unable to accept the challenge Morphy decided to cross the Atlantic, and visit Europe.

There he began a series of glorious victories. In England he met and defeated all the leading chess players with the exception of the champion Staunton, who avoided meeting the American champion. Staunton was morbidly vain and perhaps was afraid of losing his reputation by losing to Morphy.

From his victories in England Morphy went to France, and in Paris met the leading players, and attracted large crowds at the famous Café de régence where the games were played. There he met the German champion Andersen and defeated him, winning seven out of nine games.

Upon his return to America he was fêted as a national hero, and the "New York Ledger" paid him \$3000 in advance for writing a chess column for that paper. Altogether Morphy is generally regarded as a genius who developed methods of direct attack upon the king which form such an important element in the game of chess.

THE DOUBLE TENTH

Chinese Anniversary Celebrations

The 11th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic was celebrated on Tuesday by the local Chinese community. Most Chinese and foreign public and private offices were closed for the day and little business was transacted, shopkeepers giving their employees a much needed holiday. The five-coloured banner of the republic was flown over the doors of most shops, not a few of which were decorated with evergreens and beautiful Chinese lanterns. Foreign men-of-war in harbour as well as the steamers of the Chinese shipping companies and the tramcars were gaily bedecked with Chinese flags intermingled with those of the foreign nations. Crackers were fired off by many of the younger generation who appeared to be greatly enjoying their holiday.

A large number of friends called upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as founder of the Republic, at his home at 23 Rue Molière, to offer their respects. Various street unions held meetings in their own headquarters and at these the national song was sung, the Chinese flag honoured and patriotic speeches given. Several student processions took place during the afternoon, and in the evening there was a lantern procession.

General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sung-kiang, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, were "at home" in the morning at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Bubbling Well Road. Shortly before the formal reception, the Chinese Co., S. V. C., formed up in the courtyard and presented arms as the national anthem was being played.

The guests, several hundred in number, were received by Mr. Hsu and Col. Wang Ching-yuan, representing General Ho Feng-ling, in the reception hall and here refreshments were served. Among those present were members of the Consular Body and a number of local Chinese and foreign officials and business men.

Banque Industrielle

Paris, Oct. 6.

The immediate re-opening of the branches of the Banque Industrielle de Chine at Peking, Tientsin and Saigon has been ordered. The other agencies will re-open after inspection by the Managing Director.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Police-Sgt. T. S. Fry

In the presence of the Commissioner of Police and other officers, and many of his colleagues and friends, the funeral of Sgt. Tom Stanley Fry, late of the North Szechuen Road Division of the Municipal Police, took place at Bubbling Well cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Sergeant Fry was a native of Brighton and came to Shanghai in 1910. Taking a very keen interest in sport, he quickly became a prominent member of the Police cricket team, and later was a very popular secretary of both cricket and football teams. Sgt. Fry served in France during the war, and on his return it was seen that the war had laid a heavy hand upon him. He continued for some time in a very indifferent state of health, and a slow decline resulted in his death from tuberculosis. The deceased was of a very generous and lovable disposition, and was extremely popular among his colleagues, and by his death the Force has lost one of its most efficient members.

The funeral service, which was largely attended, was conducted by the Dean, the very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, and the pall bearers were: Inspectors Abbott and Selvey and Sergeants Higgs and Bull. Wreaths were sent the officers of the Police Force at the various stations, the Mixed Court staff, the Clubs of which deceased was a member, and many personal friends.

A NAVAL FUNERAL

Chief P. O. Taafe

The funeral took place last Monday morning of the late Chief Petty Officer William Henry Taafe of H. M. S. Mantis. The deceased was chief gunner's mate of H. M. S. Mantis, and was one of the best known and respected members of the Yangtze Patrol. He had been on the station for about 20 months. Chief Petty Officer Taafe had the distinction of having been in charge of the largest gun used in the late war, on board H. M. Monitor Lord Clive and did some useful work on the Belgian coast. He succumbed after a very short illness and operation, in the Victoria Nursing Home, on Saturday last, and was buried with full naval honours in Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday at 10 a.m.

The firing party was sent from H. M. S. Durban, and the coffin was carried to the graveside by his messmates, the ships' companies of H. M. S. S. Mantis and Cricket forming the mourners. A few of his intimate friends followed the coffin to its last resting place. Chief Petty Officer Taafe leaves a wife and young daughter to mourn his loss, to whom sincere sympathy is extended.

B. W. A. ART SECTION

Thursday's Exhibition

The exhibit of the Art Section of the British Women's Association at headquarters on Thursday brought back poignant memories of the fleeting golden summer, as most of the sketches portrayed impressions of some beautiful mood of Nature caught in the mountains, at the shore, along inland rivers, or dazzling glimpses of Chinese gardens or temples. More than 50 subjects were displayed and it is hoped that at the next showing, in four weeks, an even larger number will be seen.

One of the most interesting rules of the Sketch Club just formed is that the exhibitions are anonymous so that timid artists may remain unknown and all may have the salutary experience of hearing unbiassed criticism. It is proposed to hold these displays every month, alternating with a general meeting and art lecture, such as were given last year. The programme for the lectures will be announced later. Members of the Art Section may belong to the club without additional fee; they may choose any or all of the subjects and send in as many sketches as they like, mounting them on brown paper and not signing them.

The section regards its work as educational and desires to give the children out here who art shut away from art galleries as much artistic stimulus and information as possible. To this end a children's subject is given each month specially for junior members, any children under 16 of B.W.A. members being eligible without subscription. A practical side of art education is shown in the design section, one subject in design being selected for each display. It is hoped that members of the section who do not as a rule draw or paint will send in ideas for this branch of the exhibition. Colouring and originality will be considered besides technical skill, and full notes as to materials to be employed should accompany the designs.

We understand that Mr. C. H. Godfrey, recently Commissioner of Public Works in the Shanghai Municipal Council, was married last Friday at Southampton to Miss Leone Moody.

At a dinner given at the Great Eastern Hotel on Monday by the "Aurora Press" a number of Chinese and foreign journalists were present to celebrate the occasion of its first publication next morning, including Mr. W. J. Davey, of the "Shanghai Mercury," Mr. W. C. Rea, of the "Far Eastern Review," Mr. Y. Ikeda, of the Eastern News Agency, Mr. K. Oka, of the "Shanghai Nippo," and others. Mr. Ling Tse-whang, one of the new paper's trustees, gave a brief address outlining the aims and ideals of the journal, and this was interpreted by Mr. Pinston Hsu, editor. Mr. Davey replied suitably on behalf of the guests.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA'S GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESSMEN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As you have considered it of sufficient interest to your readers to publish the various telegrams passing between the Shanghai Bankers Association and Sir Francis Aglen in reference to the new 11th Year Loan of \$10,000,000, you may consider the following comments in the same light.

It is unnecessary to detail the reasons for protest, except to say that, undoubtedly, there was some justification for the Association's attitude, though it was entirely disassociated with its terms or security, which are excellent, or the need for the loan, which is beyond question.

Other and vitally important considerations must have been overlooked which, to quote Sir Francis Aglen's own words, made opposition "untimely and unwise." The Central Administration was utterly at the end of its financial resources, and there was a grave danger that unless financial assistance was immediately provided the Administration might have been unable to continue to function. The disastrous results of such a collapse are too obvious to require enlarging upon, except to state that which should appeal most strongly to the patriotism of the whole Chinese people, namely, the possible prejudice to China's international relations, so recently established on a basis more in keeping with her dignity as a sovereign power, and this at the very time when the whole nation is anxiously watching the progress of the negotiations for the redemption of her vast national assets in Shantung, which have been for so long a period, under alien control.

In the event of such a national catastrophe it is the bankers, business interests, the capitalists and gentry that would suffer the greatest loss, and it is precisely these that alone hold the power to avert the national peril. Was it wise, therefore, to endanger the Ship of State for the sake of a mere coating of financial paint?

Undoubtedly, it was these considerations that secured the co-operation of the Custom's Administration, with all that this indirectly but obviously implies.

It is the opinion of many, which I share, that the salvation of China must be achieved by its business men and educated classes rather than by purely political factions, and the opportunity of the former has come now when the financial straits of the Administration have reduced it to utter dependence on those who control the nation's wealth. If these were now to unite and formulate a policy based entirely on China's national requirements, irrespective of political factions, they

could probably force it on this or any other government in return for their financial assistance, which alone makes survival possible. There is ground for belief that the phase of politico-military factions may now soon come to an end, if the merchants, gentry and educated classes generally unite in the support, financially and otherwise, of the present Administration, which seems to be, in most respects, the best and most promising since the first Revolution.

Just a word in conclusion with regard to the loan itself, in which I have no personal interest other than as the representative of a Chinese corporation investing in these bonds on the same terms as they are offered to the public. The terms and security are such as to make it a perfectly safe and profitable investment, and its successful flotation is fortunately already assured. It is practically a two and-a-half years' investment, giving an average return of nearly 14 per cent. per annum, while at the same time the Government is obtaining the much-needed financial assistance on terms far more favourable to it than has been the case with any other loan floated in recent years. It should, therefore, prove very attractive to foreign investors in China, and a considerable sum has already been subscribed for by them.

I am, etc.,

A. J. HUGHES.

Shanghai, Oct. 7, 1922.

LIFE INSURANCE RATES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—My attention is arrested by the letter from A.H.S. of Hankow who with many others is interested in life insurance. For men of moderate means life insurance is tremendously important and the knowledge that there is a British society that issues cheap, safe and up-to-date policies, free from all restrictions as to residence, travel and occupation will, I think, interest many of your readers.

As the society in question never pays and in its 87 years never has paid sixpence commission to anyone, there is nothing in this for me. We merely want more members for our mutual general advantage. More members, more money; more money, lower premiums all round. The society does not advertise and has no office or agency outside London.

For the last three years the following annual averages have obtained:—

Premium Income	£176,694.5. 9
Allowance in reduction of premiums	56,951.14.2
Expenses of management	12,679.0. 6
Claims paid	141,651.11.8

There are no shareholders whose gaping pockets are (sometimes) the Directors' first consideration. If there were it would be quite impossible to return to the policy-

holders an amount equal to 32 per cent. of their premiums. In this society the policy-holders are the shareholders and can attend and vote at the annual general meetings.

The assets of the society lie between two and a quarter and two and a half millions, sterling, every penny of all their holdings being itemised in their balance sheet. Their auditors are one of the leading, if not the leading, firm of accountants in London.

As to the premiums charged I would like to give only three examples, each one for 1,000 payable at death.

Age 41 Flat rate £25.15.0 per ann. or £35.7.6 per ann. for the first 5 yrs. followed by a reduction to about £24 per ann., with subsequent future reductions.

Age 47 Flat rate £32 per ann. or £41.5.10 per ann. for 5 yrs. followed by (as above) drop to about £28.

Age 25 Flat rate about £16.2.6. or about £22 for the first 5 yrs. then a drop to about £15.

The society also handles all the other usual lines, annuities, the various classes of endowments, etc., at similarly low rates.

As to surrenders I had best give my own experience. In March, 1917, I paid my first premium of £36.0.10. Within three months I applied for the surrender value and was sent a draft for £21.

Many companies of good standing will not begin to think about a surrender value until three full years' premiums have been paid, and even then not many will pay back 58 per cent. of the amount they have had from the policyholder.

I hope, Sir, you will find yourself able to publish this letter, which shows what can be accomplished by rigid economy with an efficient staff under expert management. I invite any office who is already selling life insurance in China to show the public that they can give as good an article at the same price and no one will be more pleased than myself to learn that they can, and in the meantime I shall be glad to give the name of my society to any inquirer.

I am, etc.,

ARTHUR AKEHURST.

Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The information given by Mr. Akehurst in his letter of 7th October will interest many of us resident here, but it would be more to the point if he would kindly inform us whether the Company referred to is prepared to issue policies to applicants actually resident in Shanghai, on the same terms as to people living in England.

I am, etc.,

WAITING.

Shanghai, Oct. 11, 1922.

THE DECLINE OF MOKANSHAN

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A great many letters have been placed before the public during the last two seasons regarding the decline of Mokanshan. In former years complaints were very few and the time has come to look for remedies since the Shanghai public has commenced to realize that Mokanshan is the summer resort of Shanghai. It is more, it is the only convenient health resort for the sick and the convalescents of the neighbourhood.

Years ago the S. M. Health department saw the benefit of Mokanshan and opened a sanatorium for the Municipal employees. This is open from March to November and so crowded that a large 20-room building is now contemplated. The Chinese Maritime Customs has also had a sanatorium there for the last two years, one foreign bank has acquired a house for its staff and another is contemplating building.

The complaints were principally against the transportation service by motor boat and the roads on the mountain.

The transportation is, and has been for the last two years, in the hands of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; they also own the Mokanshan Hotel. The latter, formerly a private enterprise and full of guests, was this season practically empty. The former, previously run by a missionary's cook, without a hitch, has under the railway been an absolute failure, the motor boat frequently breaking down or failing to run for other reasons.

The roads on the mountain are in the hands of the Mokanshan Association, ruled by the junior American missionary element through their 70 per cent. majority. Somebody rudely classified them as having little knowledge and less manners.

It serves no purpose to trace the blame or find excuses for the failures; the fact is that both managements have failed dismally and proved their complete incapability. Fortunately for the future of Mokanshan, neither is indispensable and remedies are available.

Mokanshan not being a treaty port, foreigners reside there only by the goodwill of the Chinese Government, but their position is very strong by years of precedent and by the fact that they spend there every year some \$50,000, which otherwise would go to Japan or elsewhere. With an able official like General Lu at the head of the provincial government it should not be difficult to get at least co-operation.

(1). Transportation. The failure of this was caused by the breakdown of the Railway Co.'s motor boats or by the violent obstruction of the farmers when, as happens every year, the country is flooded by heavy rains and the wash of the boat's propeller threatens the flimsy canal banks.

Efficient management should easily eliminate breakdowns; it might

help to stop the crew's pay whenever the boat does not run.

The farmers' opposition is antediluvial; it is like stopping the railways and going back to wheelbarrows. If the canal is there for traffic the farmers should be made to strengthen their banks; if it is only for the farmers then stop the motor boat and go back to the ancient rowing boat. It is also quite easy to have a boat that does not make much wash and which can go slow when necessary.

(2). Roads. There the remedy is very simple; A Non-(not anti)-Missionary Association of house and land owners willing to subscribe say \$50 a year each, to be used exclusively for public benefit, as roads and sanitation. At present we find in the Association Budget, under Expenditure: Junior Recreation \$75; Library \$200; Park (?) \$70; Sinking Fund (?) \$200; Water Conservation (?) \$150; Travel Directors \$60; Trust Funds (?) \$250; Soldiers & Police \$200; Miscellaneous \$150. About \$1,360 expended for items of which to the ordinary observer there is no evidence, however much there may be to the initiated. While for "roads" there appears the magnificent sum of \$361.02, of which there is still less evidence.

Such an Association would relieve the old Association of much anxiety and expense; it could co-operate in a friendly manner or stand by itself.

I am, etc.,

ADVANCE MOKANSHAN!

Shanghai, Oct. 6, 1922.

THE SCRIPTURES AND THE COMING WAR.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am grateful for the opportunity which "Agnostic's" letter affords me of making some things a little clearer. I expected to stand up to a few like his when I first wrote, and am prepared for all the "wet towels" he can land.

Most of our friend's letter is taken up with the recital of certain attempts in history to fix the date which collapsed in egregious failure. But what would "Agnostic" say of a man who, because the history say, of medicine, shows that many quacks have always been in practice, would refuse to place himself in the skilled hands of a modern specialist. He can tell us (what we all knew) of the few who have made announcements of Christ's Coming on a certain date without Scriptural support, but can he name any of the great exegetical specialists as having made such mistakes—men like Luther, Wesley, Toplady, Calvin, and many others of more modern date. He is probably unaware that Dr. Grattan Guinness, who first named the date 1923 as an extreme probability, was both an exegete and an astronomer of international reputation, and that the Royal Astronomical Society granted him F. R. A. S. for astronomical discoveries that could never have been made at all except for clues pro-

vided by the mystic prophetic numbers in the Book of Daniel, the most important and, to astronomers, the most epoch-making of these numbers being the one with which the date 1923 is concerned. Do modern learned societies grant their diplomas to quacks and *parvenus*? When men of that calibre speak, "Agnostic" will do well to sit up and listen. It would be unkind to point out to him that the rock-bottom meaning of the word "Agnostic," according to Webster, is *ignoramus*. Let us wait and see whether the foolishness of God will be wiser than the wisdom of our dear friend.

Were I guilty of equanimity in the impending destruction of "hundreds of millions of human beings" (figures his, not mine), I should not have written the letter at all. The essence of it is the warning it contains. "A letter in your columns," he says, "is but a feeble effort to save them." True, but God uses feeble efforts and "folly" generally to save them that believe (I. Cor. I. 21-27). As to his general attitude, let me say to him in sincere respect and Christian love, that the present is no time for blasphemy. I shall pray, for him that God will grant him repentance to the acknowledgement of his need of Jesus Christ, and I earnestly recommend him to re-examine his prospects for eternity on his knees, with the Book of God before him.

I am, etc.,

C. H. COATES.

China inland Mission.
Kiukiang, Oct. 3, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The purpose of my letter was to point out that the unvarying failure of each and every exegetical prophet since the Scriptures were first written is good warrant for us to look with suspicion upon their present day emulators; apart from other considerations of even greater weight.

Mr. Coates, in his reply, dismisses them all as quacks and invites me to "name any of the great exegetical specialists as having made such mistakes—men like Luther, Wesley etc." But did these men ever fix a date for the coming of Christ? And if not, surely it is beside the point to drag them into the discussion.

How are we to know that Dr. Grattan Guinness, who appears to be Mr. Coates's authority, is indeed different from the other "quacks." We are told that he was an astronomer of international repute. Well, Sir Isaac Newton had some reputation, but no one attaches any particular value to-day to his observations on the prophecies of Daniel. But I make bold to question Dr. Guinness's astronomical fame. Though pretty well acquainted with the science of astronomy I must confess that I had never heard of him. True, I am an *ignoramus* in Mr. Coates's view, but it is somewhat cheering to learn that the Encyclopædia Britannica is no better informed in that respect; there is no mention

at all of the learned Doctor in its index.

I am particularly anxious to learn what were the "astronomical discoveries that could never have been made at all except for clues provided by the mystic prophetic numbers in the Book of Daniel." On a *priori* grounds I am certain that if Dr. Guinness was admitted to the fellowship of the Royal Astronomical Society it was not for discoveries based on Daniel. He may very possibly have earned it for counting shooting stars.

However, the issue will be decided by events, not words. In a year's time I shall gladly confess myself in error if the millennium dawns, and even embrace Mr. Coates's creed, though a trifle late. Will he candidly do as much if proven wrong? Will he resist the temptation to resort to sophistry (such as talking about God using "folly" and feeble efforts, to excuse his own indifference) and admit that an agnostic, who does not pretend to knowledge outside his powers, may not be such an *ignoramus* after all?

This is no season for blasphemy, he warns us. Yet he writes of a "Saviour" who will "smite the hosts" in the "grandest demonstration of His wrath and power" "in flaming fire, taking vengeance on those that know not God"; and the victims, mark you, the hosts, will have marched against Jerusalem not of their own free will, but "just because the Word of God has said they should do it." This savage and revengeful being is his deity to whom he would pray for me. The real Jesus brought a message of mercy to mankind. We shall all need it in full measure, and not least those who pervert and degrade His teaching, for we shall be judged by our acts, not our professions. "Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

I am, etc.,

AGNOSTIC.

Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I must content myself with the following general reply to the main points raised in the correspondence to date, and with this my present contributions to it will cease.

Several writers in your columns stress the view that Christ will return as a Teacher, rather than as a Judge or Avenger, and that His appearance in the former character will be adequate to the purpose of leading mankind into a golden age, without any judgments upon the wicked.

Well, He appeared as a Teacher the first time. Higher, nobler, sublimer teaching was never heard in the world. Under Divine direction that teaching was committed to writing, that it might be handed on for the enlightenment of generations unborn. But did all this bring in any golden age? Does not history ever since

uniformly witness that the possibility of its ever doing so is a delusion? What have men always done with this teaching? A numerically insignificant minority of them have embraced it in every subsequent age. But the majority not only rejected it, but persecuted and drove out of the world its true followers, and did their utmost to burn and stamp out from among men the Book which contained the teaching. True, some nations in which the minority accepting it was strong, and which in some measure framed their legal codes and politics upon it, gained commensurate benefits in national strength of character and economic and political progress, but the fatal general trend reappeared in a frequent abuse of that strength towards other nations, and an entire inability to recognize whence their strength was really derived.

FORCE THE ONLY HOPE.

No, Sir, the idea that any true teaching, however lofty and inspiring, even that of Christ Himself, can impose itself by its intrinsic moral adequacy and beauty upon mankind to such purpose as to make human government perfect, is the offspring of an unbalanced mind, and is belied by 19 consistent centuries of human history. "He will come as a teacher. . . one who will sound another note in the Divine harmony, and lead men again from the vicious circle of material strife to the peace of spiritual understanding!" Can this fine-tinkling rhetoric, of which the world is sick, exorcise for us the frightful spectre of demented misanthropy, breathing poison and armed to the teeth, which is about to burst upon the world under the leadership of Bolshevik Russia? Such a view consistently ignores the great black ineradicable fact of human depravity. Nothing but force, *inerrant, impeccable force*, can possibly put the race as a whole right with itself or with its Creator, and of course no one but the Triune God is capable of exercising such force. It is "when Thy judgements (not "Thy teachings") are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." Isa. XXVI, 9.

"Sophia" says: "Fancy Christ smiting His enemies!" A.S.O.P. says: "It is altogether unworthy of Him and His Scriptures to hold out the thought that He comes as a bloody Juggernaut to overwhelm men in fear and destruction." Now if these dear friends intend thus to claim support from the Scriptures, I must ask them to look at one or two passages. Will they kindly examine Rev. XIX. 11-21, and tell us who is represented by the militant figure called the Word of God, the Faithful and True, King of kings, and Lord of lords; also, who are the nations that He is seen *smiting*, and at what point in the redemptive programme does the whole vision stand as to its fulfilment. Will they also explain to us the meaning of that strange phrase: "The wrath of the Lamb" (Rev. VI. 16), and say why the same Christ is portrayed both as Lamb and as Lion in Rev. V. 5-6?

And how do they dispose of Psalm LXII. 4 (last clause), Isa. XI. 4 (l.c.), Mal. III. 2, Matt. XXV. 41, and similar passages.

The avenging Christ a *bloody Juggeraut*! What tangled thinking. How can a force which is to effect the sterilization of all evil in God's Universe be put on the same moral level as a force representing the very quintessence of that evil.

A.S.O.P. says correctly that "the destruction of the world" (i.e., the planet itself) will not take place at Christ's Second Coming. This world is to be the sphere of His millennial reign. But I again affirm that Christ's own words show that wilful rejectors of His claims upon them cannot hope to enter or share therein. Can he give us any other explanation of Matt. XIII. 41-42 and 49-50, Jno. III. 18, and similar passages.

Yet, to everyone who receives the gracious warnings of the Scriptures, and takes action upon them, His Coming becomes a joyful anticipation, and not a paralysing fear. If angels could call His first Coming in humility to die for the sins of men "glad tidings of great joy" while yet the full fruit of that atonement in a redeemed creation was 19 centuries distant, what of the tidings of His imminent Second Coming to consummate the redemptive victory, to smite evil, to enchain its author, and to remain with His raptured people to bless mankind with Truth and Virtue triumphant,—how much more is this "glad tidings of great joy," and proof of God's good-will towards men in Him. Yet, as at His first Coming, it is certain that the great majority of men who hear it will reject the message, and put aside its great claim upon their lives—and pay the dread penalty, forfeiting their present opportunity to enter the glorious re-created earth.

WHAT THE CHURCH ACCEPTS.

I must not close without reference to the surprising assertion made by "Not Yet," that the system of apocalyptic interpretation upon which the statements in my first letter were based has "never been accepted by the Church as such." The foundations of the Historicist system of interpretation are found fully laid in the writings of the early Fathers, e.g., by Irenaeus (2nd century), Tertullian (3rd century), and Jerome (4th century), and there is no doubt that they received them from men who had listened to the Apostles. The same system continues in unbroken sequence to the Reformation. At that epoch it received fresh emphasis and development, and its fundamental positions became the great battle-cries of the reformed Churches. It remains to-day in full strength, receiving fresh confirmation and important progressive fulfilment by events that are known to the whole world, as the years go on. It numbers among its adherents all the great Protestant names of mediaeval history, including some representing the noblest scientific scholarship. Its only serious rival in Christian exegesis

is a system quite modern (16th century), invented by a Jesuit, and now strangely held by many Protestant writers who admit that they cannot, and boast that they need not, point to a single fact of history bearing out their interpretation of the prophetic Scriptures.

I am glad to take "lying down" the unfair constructions and misquotations of my letter, which some of your correspondents have made in order to work a little cheap mirth out of a great subject. But if only some will receive the word of the good tidings, I am more than rewarded.

I am, etc.,

O. H. COATES.

China Inland Mission,
Kiukiang, Oct. 6, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is evident that the letter of Mr. Coates has attracted a good deal of attention, both among those who are looking for a personal return of the Lord to this world, and among those who regard such hopes as a persistent delusion.

I unhesitatingly class myself among the former, in implicit faith, just like Mr. Coates, in God's Word, that is in the predictions of the Old and New Testament prophecies.

It was by the help of the Old Testament predictions that men were led to look for the birth of the promised King about a particular time, and in a particular place, Bethlehem of Judaea, and their expectations were not disappointed.

Now by the guidance of the same Scriptures, illuminated by our Lord's own parables and predictions, and the writings of the New Testament prophets, many are persuaded that the time is near when He will return to the land which He left, and to the very hill from which He ascended, to fulfil in the whole world all that is written of the Christ.

I venture to say that it is quite certain that such a return of the Lord is foretold in Scripture, and that the truth of Scripture stands or falls with its fulfilment. To those who trust Scripture the event is a dead certainty sooner or later.

We, who have tried for many years to study what is said about this great event, see in the present condition and temper of the world and of the Churches the very signs which we have been led to expect when "the consummation of the age," as the Bible calls it, is drawing near. Exactly what happened when Jesus Christ was about to be born is happening again now. Now, as then, very many have a strong persuasion that the Deliverer is needed and is at hand, while, as then, many remain incredulous or unaware.

There is a very wide-spread expectation that in or about our days the Deliverer of the World will come. When He comes He certainly will "destroy those who destroy the earth," and will root out of His kingdom all

which causes stumbling and is a source of corruption. His arm will reach the sources of corruption and evil in the spirit-world also, and master and control them there. We know all this from the Scriptures. It is a necessary purgation, if the world is to be saved, as it is; and the comfort of the believer is that it is to be carried out by Divine knowledge and love and power, and not by the feeble, bungling, ignorant and fitful efforts of men. It is a grand and inspiring hope. All men are now called to turn to this living and eternal and merciful God of the prophecies, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, and to wait for His Son from heaven. That is the Gospel.

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

But Mr. Coates has proclaimed that next year will see the Lord back again in the world, and has, if I understand him rightly, offered the fulfilment or falsification of this anticipation as a final test of the truth of Scripture.

For this I do not think he has authority in the Scripture, and apart from Scripture, he himself has admitted, he has no knowledge.

The presence of a chronology in Scripture prophecy is indeed admitted. Not only the crying need of the times, but also chronological prediction in Daniel, quickened expectations of Messiah about the time when He was born. And chronological prophecies influence students in regarding this age as near its completion now.

For example, one of the most profound and earnest students of prophetic cycles, the late Dr. Grattan Guinness, has given special attention to the predicted time of Jewish subjection to the nations. He anticipated that as Jewish independence was lost gradually, so, if the predicted period was reckoned in turn from the successive stages of the subjection, the resulting dates would mark turning points in the promised restoration. His anticipations have been remarkably fulfilled in the dates of the foundation of the Universal Israelite Alliance and of the Zionist movement, as well as in the events connected with the capture of Jerusalem from the Turks, and the present Mandate for Palestine. Two dates yet remain, which, it is anticipated, will mark the final stages in the complete restoration of Jewish independence, viz. the years 1923 and 1934.

Now students of prophecy all think that the restoration of Jewish independence is a necessary preliminary to the introduction of the new age. The return of the Lord to this world is also bound up with the re-establishment of the Jews in their own land. May we not think then that this return is now really not far distant?

But Mr. Coates goes further than this. He says it will take place next year. This positive statement rests, as he has told us, not on plain statements of Scripture, on which we depend for the knowledge of the Lord's Return, but on a complicated series of deductions from Scripture.

The statement then bears the

character, not of a word of God which cannot fail, but of an interpretation of certain difficult Scriptures. This surely must be liable to error, as similar calculations have proved mistaken before. A very short time will show if Mr. Coates is right or wrong.

I write these lines in no unsympathetic spirit, but only to emphasize the distinction, as I take it to be, between what is certain and what is uncertain in this supremely important matter.

I am, etc.,

W. S. MOULE.

Ningpo, Oct. 8, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with much interest the contributions to the "North China Daily News" on the Scriptures and the Coming War, and I have naturally read with close attention the letter signed by W. S. Moule in this morning's issue. I would be thankful if your correspondent were good enough to offer a word of explanation regarding his reference to the "foundation of the Universal Israelite Alliance, and the Zionist movement." The Zionist movement can certainly be called a Universal Israelite Alliance, because it is representative of Jewry all over the world, but I am not aware of any other Jewish organization that can be described as universal. If he means the "Alliance Israelite" of the Jews in France, this is anything but universal, although for some reason I do not know it calls itself *Universelle*. It is an educational institution, and its object is to establish schools among the more backward Jewish communities of the Orient. It is similar to the "Anglo-Jewish Association" of the English Jews, and to the "Hilfsverein" of the German Jews. All these three organizations work independently. None of them is a Universal Israelite Alliance.

I am, etc.,

W. HIRSCH.

Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1922.

GERMANS AND THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The question of the treatment extended to Germans formerly in the Chinese Maritime Customs has been discussed in the local press for some considerable time past but, as far as I have been able to discover, nothing has been done to alleviate the pitiable circumstances in which most of these men find themselves to-day—To-day, four years after the cessation of hostilities in Europe and a year since the signing of the Sino-German Treaty.

There is not the slightest doubt, Mr. Editor, that fair play has not characterized the manner in which young, middle-aged, and old Germans have been treated by the Chinese Government. The young men have been and are able to

take care of themselves, but the middle-aged and particularly the old men, most of them with families, have existed since 1917 under the most distressing conditions.

These men had their "names removed from the (Service) list on declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary by China" on August 16, 1917, and were paid off to that date, without notice, by the various Commissioners on instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking, Sir Francis Aglen.

During the past four years appeals have been made time and again to the Inspector-General for re-instatement, but the Germans have invariably been informed by Sir Francis Aglen that there are no vacancies. It is well known that the Service was shorthanded in 1918, 1919 and 1920 and even to-day it suffers from a lack of experienced men. Why not re-instate these Germans who have served in the Customs for 10, 20, 30 and even 40 years?

At the outbreak of war between China and France, Frenchmen in the Imperial Customs Service were relieved from duty. They were paid right through the Sino-French War and on the cessation of hostilities were almost immediately re-instated, not given vacancies or an opportunity to start in again at the bottom of the Service ladder. China set a precedent which cannot be overlooked and it is to be hoped that the Inspector-General of Customs will not ignore the precedent set up but a few decades back.

Germans employed on the Suez Canal work were discharged on the outbreak of war in 1914 but the elderly Germans discharged then were pensioned by the British authorities. I could cite other instances in which Germans got a "square deal," and it makes me wonder the more that Germans who have given of their best to qualify, by years of study of the Chinese language, etc., for the Customs Service and who have served faithfully for tens of years, are treated in such an unprecedentedly shameful manner in these most civilized of modern times.

Many of these Germans are past the age of 60 and were at the time of their "removal from the Service list" and have every claim to the pension now being paid to Customs officers who attain that age. Unfortunately for many of these Germans, no age limit was in force in 1917, otherwise many of the Germans "removed" would to-day be enjoying the pension they deserve after their long years of service in the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Undoubtedly, a little antagonism against the re-instatement of Germans must be felt by Customs men as this would to some extent retard their promotion, but this feeling will surely be dispelled by the realization that what is being done to the Germans to-day may fall to their lot to-morrow. Moreover, the sense of fair play attributed to British cannot deny the solidity of

the grounds on which the Germans base their appeal for re-instatement and pensions.

I am sure Inspector-General of Customs Sir Francis Aglen, who has been lauded as a Britisher to the core, cannot have given much attention to this question. His time is more than taken up by his many duties, both in regard to the Inspectorate-General of Customs and the service of the many loans he conducts, and this may account for the non-application of fair play in the case of German ex-members of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

I am confident that there are many not directly interested who would like to see a square deal being given these Germans. I trust, therefore, that you will grant me the hospitality of your columns to suggest that Mr. C. P. Dawson, veteran of Chief Tide-surveyors, now retired, take up this matter with the Inspectorate-General at Peking. Mr. Dawson enjoys the respect of, and has considerable standing with the Servicemen here and were he to take up the matter with them, and with their backing approach Peking, the Inspectorate-General would undoubtedly see its way to remedying its treatment of former German employees in a manner satisfactory to all.

Thanking you for your courtesy in publishing this letter,

I am, etc.,

M.

Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1922.

IN view of the fact that telephone wires in Chinese territory are being cut and stolen, causing much inconvenience to everybody concerned, General Ho Feng-ling, the local Military Governor, has issued instructions to his subordinates ordering them to keep a sharp lookout to see that there are no more such thefts and to arrest any person found cutting the wires.

MORE than 20,000 people went to Kiangwan on Monday and Tuesday to attend the opening ceremonies of the China Industrial Training Works. Two years ago, General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director-General for the Reorganization of Chékiang Military Affairs, announced plans whereby he could be of assistance to his fellows by establishing for them an industrial training factory. With the support of General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, General Lu suggested that the best site for such an institution would be at Kiangwan. Accordingly he gave the money for the purchase of land and for the erection of buildings, on condition that the institution would be one where poor people could be given an education and training, and one which would be a model for others in a position to follow. Within the past year the place has been set in working order and there are now several hundred pupils, old and young. Mr. C. L. Zee has been entrusted with the directorship, and Mr. L. C. Voong is business manager.

COMPANY MEETING

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd. In the absence of Dr. Ivy, through indisposition, the chair was occupied by Mr. A. K. Craddock, who was supported by Messrs. A. J. Welch and Hugo Reiss, directors, and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, representing the Secretaries. The attendance represented 23,300 shares.

In his speech, the Chairman said:—

The year under review has seen no diminution of the acute depression that has ruled in the rubber market for the past two years or more and has been a most trying and anxious one for all concerned with the conduct of the affairs of the estate. The net result of the year's working has been a loss of Tls. 11,029.42 as compared with a loss of Tls. 18,080.88 for the previous year. In this connexion I must point out to you that although the full authorized fees are charged up in the accounts, your Directors have drawn no fees for the past two years and the secretaries have not received their fee since September 1921. The expenditure on capital account during the year was negligible, only some Tls. 396.47 having been spent on the upkeep of the immature area.

The cost of production, this year shows a very material reduction compared with that for the previous year and is being steadily reduced, month by month. The cost for July, the first month of the new financial year was down to just inside 24 cents, say 6½ pence, per pound, which figure I hope will be maintained, if it cannot be improved upon. Whilst on this subject of cost, I must point out to you that we are at present severely handicapped by the fact that the Cheng division 256 acres in extent and Bukit Tinggi 19 acres have both had to be rested throughout the year, in order to give the bark a chance of recovering from earlier bad treatment; so that the 425 acres that are being tapped on Paya Rumpit division have had to earn the keep of the rest of the estate.

The visiting agent, in his report made at the end of June, reported that the whole of the mature area was in good order as regarded weeding. Grass is being allowed to come in on the slopes, in order to prevent wash and the loss of the top soil; as soon as funds permit it will be advisable to dig silt pits wherever wash is likely to prove troublesome. Pests and diseases gave very little trouble during the year; a total of 166 trees were lost, of which 64 were due to disease and most of the rest were blown down in a violent storm that occurred last April. Labour has

been plentiful throughout the year and the general health good. 3,306 trees were thinned out during the year, but this work is now in abeyance pending the taking of a record of yields from individual trees. When sufficient data has been collected the worst yielding trees in each area will be eliminated. Mr. Harland went on leave early in March and Mr. J. A. Owen took over the management of the estate during his absence.

To sum up, gentlemen, we closed the last financial year with our cash liabilities exceeding our liquid assets by Tls. 11,400.41 of which sum Tls. 9,389.53 represents the amount provided in the accounts for directors and secretarial fees, which, as I have already told you, are not being drawn until the financial position of the Company improves.

It is impossible for me at the present juncture to give you any forecast as to the probable result of the current year's working. The leaders of the industry in London and elsewhere have been working for months past to evolve some scheme to improve conditions but so far no definite decision has been arrived at.

In the meantime no efforts are being spared to economise in every possible way and at the same time to make good the damage that was done by too drastic tapping in time past. By this I do not wish to give you the impression that the estate has suffered any irretrievable damage, but tapping was carelessly carried on for a considerable time, with the result that the consumption of bark out-stripped the sumption of bark out, stripped the renewal and certain large areas have had to be rested in order to secure sufficient bark to permit tapping on a sound basis to commence once more.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were then carried.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Annual Meeting: A Review of the Year's Work

The annual general meeting of St. Andrew's Society was held on Monday afternoon at Messrs. Maitland & Co.'s auction room under the chairmanship of Capt. Alistair S. Campbell, the retiring President. There was a large attendance.

In proposing the adoption of the accounts, Capt. Campbell said the year had in every way been an entirely satisfactory one. He mentioned that the Caledonian ball had been a great success, particularly as an additional touch of national colour had been lent to the function by the presence in uniform of officers and other ranks of the Shanghai Scottish. "Burns night," celebrated in conjunction with the Shanghai Scottish as a smoking concert, had also been a most suc-

cessful event. As a result of these two entertainments the society's account was benefited to the extent \$450 and \$75 respectively.

In common with other national societies, when the Prince of Wales visited Japan, St. Andrew's addressed a loyal message of welcome, taking the form of a handsome scroll which was presented to His Royal Highness upon his landing in Hongkong.

Turning to the accounts, the Chairman said that expenditure had practically been met by their income. They started the year with a credit of \$49.45 and closed with a credit of \$33.61. Subscriptions amounted to \$1,336 nett, a surplus over last year's amount of \$300, which was indeed satisfactory.

THE CHARITY ACCOUNT.

Passing to the most important work of the society—charity—the Chairman said 15 or 16 cases had been on the books. Some cases had been maintained, while passages and necessities were found for others. Minor relief and employment was also found in some 12 cases. Gross amounts paid out were \$1,398.50. They were fortunate in having had refunded \$690.29. In this work every assistance was afforded by Mr. Wyatt Smith, H. M. Shipping Vice-Consul and Mr. E. F. Mackay. The committee had recently decided that the charity reserve account, to which the amount of £1,682 15s. 9d. was now standing, as it would always have to be used in China, would serve their interests best if it were converted into local currency and so invested in securities which would earn for the society's funds increased interest. That matter was now receiving attention.

The St. Andrew's bursaries competition drew 13 entrants, which was a greater number than they had had for several years past. On the recommendation of Mr. Dowie, the recipients were Gladys Pearson \$100, Jessie Farquharson \$60, and James Arthur \$40. As regards the examinations, it was to be hoped that more attention to Scottish history and folk lore would be paid in the future.

Capt. Campbell paid a high tribute to the activities of the hon. secretary, Mr. J. G. Clay, and heartily recommended him to the incoming committee as a secretary. Their thanks were also due to Dr. H. Couper Patrick and Mr. Dowie in connexion with the bursaries; to Mr. D. McColl, his staff, Miss McColl, Piper McLellan and Mr. Etterly, who ably assisted in the organizing of the Caledonian Ball; and to Mr. Webster, hon. treasurer. It was with regret that they had to record the death of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., the late Consul-General, Mr. T. G. Smeaton, Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. J. L. Cruickshanks, Mr. D. H. Padkin, Mr. M. B. Anderson, Capt. J. M. Smith, Mr. J. A. Sutherland and Mr. A. C. Rose. During the year 39 members were enrolled. The strength now stood at 744. Referring to the conclusion of his term of office, the Chairman said he much appreciated the high

honour which had been paid to him. If he had been successful in helping some of his "ain" folk, he would feel satisfied.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. O. J. Scott was elected the new President, and Mr. C. H. Rutherford Vice-President. The new committee were elected as follows:—Messrs. C. M. Bain, C. T. Beath, N. S. Brown, J. G. Clay, R. G. Dowie, John Johnstone, A. B. Lowson, Donald Mackenzie, D. McColl, Randal G. McDonald, C. Gordon Mackie, Hugh Martin, A. V. Monk, J. R. Moodie, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, C. W. Porter and John Prentice.

Dr. Couper Patrick said that the Bursaries competition had not been so successful as might have been. The Shanghai Public School for Boys entered a fine list of candidates, but only two turned up.

It was decided to hold the Caledonian Ball this year on or about November 30.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB

The Football Section

The annual meeting of the Football Section of the Shanghai Recreation Club took place on Monday night. Mr. E. E. Lever, President of the club, occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. R. Phillips, H. Veitch, J. Wade, and C. Thompson, Hon. Secretary, while about 30 members were present.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman pointed out that they had had a very poor season last year, which was primarily due to the loss of several of their old stalwarts. Some of them had retired altogether from the field of play, while he was sorry to say that others had joined up with another local club. He trusted, however, that they would have the benefit of their help during the coming season. Dealing with last year's play, the Chairman remarked that seven teams had entered the first division and eight teams the second division of the league. Both competitions were won by the Shanghai Football Club. In the first division the Recreation Club was fourth and in the second fifth. In the Skottowe Cup the Recreation Club drew with St. Xavier's in the first round, but won in the re-play. In the semi-final the S.R.C. were beaten by the Public School, a team which was entered as a Second Leaguer. Being a second league team, he considered that the Public School were to be congratulated: they had done extraordinarily well, and should be an example for the Recs second XI. to follow. He welcomed back to Shanghai Ernest Turner, who, during his late stay in Bolton, had had quite a lot of practice. In conclusion, the Chairman mentioned that the old subscription of \$5 for football members had now been raised to \$10, while for new members there was an entrance fee of \$5 in addition.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming season with the following result:—Captain, Mr. T. Wade; Vice Captain, Mr. E. F. Mears; League representative, Mr. W. J. L. Hughes; the above with the inclusion of Mr. R. J. S. Brandt to form the football sub-committee. It was decided to leave the appointment of the captain of the second XI. to the sub-committee.

SHANGHAI LADIES GOLF CLUB

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Ladies Golf Club was held at the club house at the Race Course on Wednesday morning, with the Captain, Mrs. L. Tweedie Stodart, presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Pearson, and approved as read. The balance sheet for the year showed a most satisfactory financial condition.

Mrs. Stodart mentioned in her remarks that there were 37 new members added during the year, making the membership of the club about 300. Mrs. H. H. Fowler held the championship for this year, and Mrs. J. H. Lofting won the Challenge Cup from scratch and made the best score of the season.

An innovation on last season was the institution of inter-club matches between the S. L. G. C. and the Hungjao Ladies Golf Club which were greatly enjoyed and created much interest. The "one day competitions" were another new feature which had been very successful, the membership of the club being large enough now to allow these to be arranged very conveniently.

The announcement was made of a gift of \$200 to the Shanghai Golf Club in recognition of its many courtesies.

It was decided that if any member of a match tournament did not turn up for play, it should be counted for the opposing side.

It was suggested that the club join the Ladies Golf Union, but it was found that this would be impossible as the club was not on British soil.

It was voted to limit the number of cards in the eclectic competition.

A hearty tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Pearson, was paid by the Captain, who attributed much of the success of the past year to her.

The following members were elected on the Committee—Mrs. C. D. Pearson, Mrs. P. Enticknap, Mrs. T. G. Drakeford, Mrs. Ferrier, and Mrs. L. Tweedie Stodart. At its subsequent meeting the Committee re-elected Mrs. Stodart Captain and Mrs. Pearson Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The following were elected on the Handicapping Committee:—Mrs. Ferrier, Mrs. Enticknap, and Mrs. Ryde.

A message from Kamakura states that Mr. R. D. Cochrane, manager of the Yokohama Division of the Standard Oil Company, has been drowned there. He had gone to visit a British friend at Dzushi and was missed that morning. A search was made and his body was afterwards found on the shore. It is believed that he went out for an early morning swim and was accidentally drowned. Mr. Cochrane had been granted six months' furlough and was to have left by the Empress of Canada for the United States.

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SPORT

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Entries for the Autumn Meeting

Entries for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club closed at the Grand Stand on Wednesday.

The following table shows the number of entries, as compared with those of last year's Autumn Meeting:—

FIRST DAY.

Monday, November 6.

	1921.	1922.
1.—The Maloo Plate	40	35
2.—The Criterion Stakes	49	41
3.—The Maiden Stakes	37	22
4.—The Fah Wah Stakes	45	47
5.—The Subscription Griffin Stakes	43	48
6.—The Shanghai St. Leger	38	20
7.—The Eclipse Stakes	31	26
8.—The Autumn Cup	69	71
9.—The Whangpoo Stakes	25	20
10. The Kalgan Plate	38	41

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, November 7.

1.—The Northern Cup	62	61
2.—The China Cup	39	20
3.—The Shanghai Stakes	45	45
4.—The Pagoda Cup	32	35
5.—The Lama Mian Stakes	38	39
6.—The Rubicon Plate	31	33
7.—The Racing Stakes	53	26
8.—The Sycee Stakes	36	28
9.—The Siccawei Plate	62	59
10.—The Mongolian Plate	43	43

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, November 8.

1.—The Flyaway Plate	74	64
2.—The Grand Stand Stakes	49	41
3.—The Pari-mutuel Cup	56	45
4.—The Jockey Cup	38	29
5.—The Bubbling Well Cup	67	71
6.—The Jessfield Cup	39	38
7.—The Champion Sweepstakes	—	—
8.—The Sub-Griffins Consolation Cup	41	44
9.—The Wayside Cup	88	70

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, November 11.

1.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap	41	44
2.—The Autumn Handicap	83	82
3.—The Griffins Handicap	38	30
4.—The Grand National Steeplechase	14	13
5.—The Consolation Cup	64	69
6.—The Manchu Stakes	30	35
7.—The Nil Desperandum Cup	57	54
8.—The Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup	63	53
9.—The Mafoos' Race	31	—

LAWN BOWLS

Junior Golf Club Closing Day

The Shanghai Junior Golf Club held their closing day on Sunday last under the most pleasant auspices. The green was in excellent condition although a trifle heavy after the recent heavy rains and a good crowd was present including many ladies. A special competition was arranged for ladies which attracted quite a number of entries. There was also a competition of drawing to the jack open to all which was won by Mr. G. B. Stormes. At the conclusion of the games the season's cups and prizes and also those won on that day

were presented by Mrs. C. Richards (wife of the popular Captain of the club), who was, in return, presented with a handsome basket of flowers. Mr. Richards on behalf of his wife returned thanks and alluded to the past season's work, particularly referring to the number of new members and the prospects of the new green for next season. He then presented the hon. secretary, Mr. P. W. Ephgrave, with a handsome gold watch, the gift of the members, as a token of appreciation of his services.

The following were the prize winners: Singles Championship, G. B. Stormes, runner-up, C. Richards. Singles Handicap, J. R. Milligan, runner-up J. Ross. Pairs Handicap, G. B. Stormes and J. Ross, runners-up, J. R. Milligan and J. D. Campbell. Rink Championship, E. M. Smith, J. Anderson, T. Goodman and E. E. Pillbeam, runners-up, G. B. Stormes, J. Brewer, J. D. Campbell and A. D. Hendry. Well-wisher Cup, E. E. Pillbeam. Members consolation prize, 1st P. B. Critchley, 2nd J. Ross Young. Ladies Competition drawing to the Jack, 1st Mrs. Pratt, 2nd Mrs. W. Harvey, 3rd Mrs. C. Anderson, 4th Mrs. A. E. Hayward, 5th Mrs. E. Lever. Men's open competition, 1st G. B. Stormes, 2nd J. Tomlinson.

THE CLAY PIGEON CHAMPIONSHIP

Another Win for Mr. Read

The Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club championship for 1922 was decided on Sunday in the presence of a large number of visitors. Conditions for the event were excellent, a bright and clear atmosphere and an absence of wind being very favourable to good shooting. Contrary to expectations, however, scoring was not exceptionally high. The handsome trophy was won by Mr. H. H. Read, who with a total of 90 beat his nearest opponent by five points. This is the fifth occasion on which Mr. Read has gained championship honours, and his success was very popular. He received the cup and congratulations from the President of the Club, Mr. J. Ambrose. The principal scores in the competition were:

H. H. Read	90
E. Moller	85
W. J. Gande	84
E. O. Cumming	82
E. H. Himrod	81
W. G. Saunders	77
I. Tuxford	76
A. P. Nazer	72
W. G. Pirie	70

The highest possible score was 100.

Italian Airman's Success

Rome, Oct. 11.

Lieutenant Ferrarin, who flew from Rome to Tokio in 1920, yesterday won the Aviation Grand Cup of Italy, covering the course of 2,004 kilometres in 12 hours and 57 minutes. There were only two entrants to qualify in the eliminating rounds and Lieutenant Ferrarin was the only starter in the actual race.—Reuter.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Mr. G. M. Billings' XI v.
Dr. O'Hara's XI

This match was played on the Cricket Club's ground on Saturday and Sunday, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Billings' XI by 37 runs.

Scores and analysis:—

Mr. G. M. Billings' XI.

H. B. Ollerdesen, c. Clifford, b. Dr. O'Hara	68
H. Middleton, b. C. E. Ollerdesen	24
E. Bathurst, b. Foster	2
R. W. Roberts, c. O'Hara, b. C. E. Ollerdesen	2
G. F. H. Richard, c. Willis, b. C. E. Ollerdesen	2
P. V. Simpson, b. O'Hara	1
A. H. Leslie, not out	42
G. M. Billings, c. Clifford, b. O'Hara	16
T. W. R. Wilson, b. O'Hara	34
J. Norrie-Owen, run out	2
L. Goldman, b. O'Hara	12
Extras	6
Total	211

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leach	8	0	52	0
Dr. O'Hara	16	0	72	5
Foster	8	0	23	1
C. E. Ollerdesen	8	2	29	3
Muller	2	0	12	0
Clifford	3.3	0	16	0

Dr. O'Hara's XI.

M. J. Divecha, b. Billings	52
S. J. Deeks, run out	11
D. W. Leach, c. Goldman, b. Wilson	1
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Wilson	14
A. J. Willis, b. Cockburn	19
Dr. O'Hara, b. Wilson	14
E. G. Norman, c. Leslie, b. Roberts	18
J. A. Foster, run out	14
C. E. Ollerdesen, c. Richard, b. Cockburn	0
E. G. Barnes, b. Billings	11
E. Muller, not out	10
Extras	10
Total	174

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	24.1	7	55	2
T. W. R. Wilson	23	1	59	3
W. R. Cockburn	6	0	26	2
R. W. Roberts	5	0	24	1

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Victory for the Giants

New York, Oct. 7.

The baseball re-play between the Giants and the Yankees in the World Series to-day was won by the former, the score being three runs to nil.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 7.

In the World's Series Baseball to-day the Giants beat the Yankees by four runs to three.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 9.

The Giants won their final game with the Yankees and the Baseball Championship yesterday by five runs to three.—Reuter.

BANTAM BOXING**Ledoux Retains European Title**

London, Oct. 9.

At Hanley this evening, in a 20-round contest for the European Bantamweight Championship, the Frenchman, Ledoux, retained his title, Harrison retiring in the 18th round.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**English League**

London, Oct. 5.

Nottingham Forest, 1; Bolton Wanderers, 1.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 7.

English League—Division I:—

Arsenal 3, West Bromwich Albion 1
Aston Villa 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0

Blackburn Rovers 1, Birmingham 1
Bolton Wanderers 1, Huddersfield Town 0

Newcastle United 0, Burnley 2

Cardiff City 2, Sunderland 4

Chelsea 0, Sheffield United 0

Liverpool 5, Everton 1

Stoke 1, Manchester City 1

Oldham 0, Middlesboro 0

Notts Forest 3, Preston North End 0.

Scottish League—Division I.

Airdrieonians 0, Aberdeen 0

Celtic 4, Partick Thistle 3

Dundee 1, Ayr United 0

Falkirk 3, Morton 0

Hearts 0, Raith Rovers 0

Kilmarnock 2, Alloa 2

Motherwell 0, Hamilton 0

Rangers 2, Hibernians 0

St. Mirren 1, Albion Rovers 1

Third Lanark 3, Clyde 0.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 11.

Scottish League—Division I:—

Morton beat Clyde by one goal to nil to-day.—Reuter.

Air Speed Record

Paris, Oct. 11.

The American airman, Mauzdam, has established a new speed record of 354 kilometres 679 metres an hour, beating M. Sadi Lecointe's record by more than 13 kilometres an hour.—French Wireless through Reuter.

** This equals about 222 miles an hour.

The Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, in accordance with instructions from higher authorities, has ordered his subordinates to prevent the sale of mah-jongg sets and to burn any that may be offered for sale in defiance of this order.

In connexion with the orders of the local authorities forbidding the manufacture and sale of mah-jongg sets, local mah-jongg merchants are holding meetings to see what steps shall be taken to meet the order. Report has it that the 180 odd shops in the port are greatly alarmed at the order.

HOME RACING**The Cesarevitch**

London, Oct. 11.

The Cesarevitch, run at Newmarket to-day, resulted as follows:

Captain F. Forester's Light Dragoon 1

Mr. A. de Rothschild's The Villager 2
"a Ceylonese ... 3

Thirty-one ran. Won by a neck, three lengths separating second and third.

Betting: 100 to 1 Light Dragoon; 40 to 1 The Villager; 10 to 1 Ceylonese.—Reuter.

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THE KAISER'S MEMOIRS

III.—HOHENLOHE AS CHANCELLOR.

Again I was confronted with the difficult task of choosing a Chancellor. His position and activities were to be under somewhat about the same auspices and subject to the same conditions as in the case of his predecessor. But now there was more of a desire that he should be a statesman, an older man, of course, qualified to inspire Prince Bismarck with more confidence than a mere general could do.

It was assumed that a statesman would know better how to walk in the footsteps of the Prince, politically speaking, and provide Bismarck with less opportunity for criticism and attacks. These latter had tended to create gradually among all Government officials, who dated mostly from the period of Bismarck, an unmistakable nervousness and dissatisfaction by which the work of the entire governmental system was impaired to an extent by no means inconsiderable. Moreover, it lent to the opposition in the Reichstag a constantly renewed strength drawn from elements previously faithful to the Government, and made itself felt in a deterrent manner. Especially in the Foreign Office, the spirit of Holstein, the supposed representative of the "old, tried Bismarckian traditions," began to assert itself, so that the unwillingness to collaborate with the Emperor became particularly strong.

After mature deliberation, I decided to entrust the post of Chancellor to Prince Hohenlohe, who was then Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. At the outbreak of the War of 1870 he had succeeded, as Bavarian Minister, in getting Bavaria to enter the war on the side of Prussia. Ever since he had been highly esteemed by Prince Bismarck on account of his fidelity to the empire. It was natural to expect that Bismarck's opposition would cool off when confronted with such a successor. Thus, the choice of Hohenlohe as Chancellor was strongly influenced by consideration for Prince Bismarck and for the public opinion inspired by him.

Prince Hohenlohe was the typical old-style grand seigneur. He was thoroughly urbane by nature and in his dealings with others: a man of refined mind, with a slight touch of playful irony sometimes glinting through, keen on account of his years, a level-headed observer and judge of men. Despite the great difference in age between him and me he got along very well with me, which was shown on the surface by the fact that he was treated both by the Empress and myself as cur uncle, and addressed as such, which brought about a certain atmosphere of intimate confidence in our

intercourse. In his talks with me, especially in giving his opinion as to appointments of officials, he offered very characteristic descriptions of the gentlemen being discussed, often combined with philosophical observations which proved that he had reflected deeply on life and humanity and which were evidence of a maturity and wisdom grounded on experience.

Something happened during the first period of Hohenlohe's régime as Chancellor which throws an interesting light upon the relations between France and Russia. Having, at the time of the fraternization between Russia and France, received reliable information from the General Staff as well as from our embassy at Paris to the effect that France contemplated withdrawing a portion of her troops from Algeria, in order to shift them to Southern France either against Italy or against Alsace, I apprised Tsar Nicholas II. of this news, adding the remark that I should be obliged to adopt counter-measures unless the Tsar could dissuade his ally from so provocative a step.

SOME DIPLOMATIC FENCING.

At that time the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs was Prince Lobanoff, formerly Ambassador at Vienna, well known for his pro-French proclivities. During the summer of 1895 he had visited France and been very cordially entertained. During the autumn, just as I was staying for the hunting at Hubertusstock on the Schorfheide near Eberswalde, Prince Lobanoff, on his return journey from Paris, requested to be received in audience, at the behest of the Tsar. Upon being received by me he described the calm and sensible frame of mind which he had found in Paris and sought to quiet me too with regard to the above-mentioned troop movements, which, according to him, were mere empty rumour and chatter without any real basis. He added that he was bringing to me the most quieting assurances, that there was no reason for my feeling the slightest alarm. I thanked him heartily for his report, remarking that the word "alarm" was not to be found in the dictionary of a German officer; and I added that, if France and Russia wished to make war, I could not prevent it.

Whereupon the Prince, piously casting up his eyes toward heaven, made the sign of the cross and said: "*Oh, la guerre! quelle idée; qui y pense?—cela ne doit pas être.*" (Oh, war! what an idea; who thinks of such a thing? it must not be.) To that I replied that I, in any event, was not thinking about it, but that an observer—and he need not be very keen-eyed—must assuredly consider the constant celebrations and speeches, as well

as the official and unofficial visits exchanged between Paris and St. Petersburg, as significant symptoms which could not be ignored, and which were calculated to arouse great dissatisfaction in Germany; that, should it come to war, against my own will and that of my people, I felt that, trusting in God and in my army and people, it would be possible for Germany to get the better of both opponents.

To this I added still another statement, reported to me from Paris, which had been made by a Russian officer who was in France as a member of an officers' deputation. Having been asked by a French comrade whether the Russians believed that they could beat the Germans, the gallant Slav replied: "*Non, mon ami, nous serons battus a plate couture, mais qu'est-ce que ça fait? Nous aurons la République.*" (No, my friend, we shall be thoroughly beaten, but what does that matter? We shall get a republic.)

At first the Prince eyed me, speechless, then, shrugging his shoulders, he remarked: "*Oh, la guerre, il ne faut pas même y penser.*" (Oh war! one must not even think about it.) The officer had merely expressed the general opinion of the Russian intelligentsia and social circles. As far back as my first visit to St. Petersburg, in the early '80s, a grand duchess said to me at dinner, quite calmly; "Here we sit all the time on a volcano. We expect the revolution any day! The Slavs are not faithful, they are not at all monarchical, all of them are republicans at heart; they disguise their sentiments, and they lie, every one of them, all the time."

Three important events, related to foreign politics, came within the period of Prince Hohenlohe's incumbency of the Chancellorship: the opening, in 1895, of the Emperor William Canal (North Sea-Baltic Canal), begun under Emperor William the Great, to which squadrons or individual ships representing countries all over the world were invited; the annexation, in 1897, of Tsingtao; and, third, the much-discussed Kruger despatch.

THE SEIZURE OF TSINGTAO.

Prince Hohenlohe played an especially important rôle in the annexation of Tsingtao. He, too, was of the opinion that Germany needed some coaling stations for her ships, and that the demands of commercial elements that the opportunity for opening up China to international trade be not allowed to pass were justified. It was resolved that, under unimpaired Chinese sovereignty and after payment of the Likin (octroi or internal revenue tax), a trading port, with a marine coaling station

as protection, was to be founded, wherein it was contemplated to allow China to co-operate to the utmost possible extent.

The station was to serve the ends of commerce, before all else, the military measures being limited solely to the protection of the trading centre as it developed; they did not constitute an end in themselves or a basis for further military enterprises.

Already several had been considered, but these had proved, upon more careful investigation, to be unfitted, mostly because they had either had connexion or none at all with the interior regions, were not promising from a commercial-political standpoint, or were encumbered by privileges already granted to other foreign countries. Finally it was agreed—because of the reports of Admiral Tirpitz, who was, at that time, chief of the East Asiatic cruiser squadron, and because of the opinion of the geographical expert, Freiherr von Richthofen, who, having been questioned on the subject, had drawn a most promising picture of the possibilities of development in Shantung—to found a settlement on the bay of Kiaochou.

The Chancellor proceeded to collect data on the political questions which arose as a result of this and which must be taken into consideration. It was particularly necessary not to interfere with Russia's designs, nor to disturb her. Further information was obtained, some of it from our East Asiatic division; from this source favourable reports came in as to anchorages and the ice-free nature of the bay of Kiaochou,

and as to the prospects, if a port were to be founded there. From conversations among the officers of the Russia China division, which had come to our ears in our intercourse with them, it was learned that the Russian Admiral, in accordance with orders from his Government, had anchored one winter in the bay, but had found it so desolate and so atrociously lonesome—there were no tea-houses with Japanese geisha girls, which the Russians deemed absolutely indispensable to winter quarters—that the Russian squadron would never go back there any more.

It was also reported that the Russian Admiral had advised his Government most earnestly against prosecuting any further its intention of founding a settlement on this bay, since there was absolutely no advantage to be derived from it. Hence, the Russians had no intention of gaining a foothold there.

This last piece of news arrived at about the same time as the answer from the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, sent through the German Ambassador, relative to the sounding of Russian opinion, which had been made pursuant to instructions from the Chancellor. Muravieff set forth that Russia, to be sure, had no direct claims, based on treaty with China, to the bay, but that she, nevertheless, laid claim to it on the basis of the "*droit du premier mouillage*" (right of first anchorage), since the Russian ships had anchored there before those of any other fleet. This answer, it will be seen, ran counter to the answer, it will be seen, ran counter to the report of our East Asiatic division relative to the statements made by the Russian Admiral.

hof. The Tsar stated that he had no interest in the territory south of the Tientsin-Peking line, which meant that there was no reason why he should place obstacles in our path in Shantung; that his interest was concentrated upon the territory on the Yalu, around Port Arthur, etc., now that the English had made difficulties for him at Mokpo; that he would, in fact, be pleased if Germany should locate herself in future on the other side of the Gulf of Chihli as Russia's welcome neighbour.

Afterwards I had a talk with Muravieff. He employed all his acts, wriggled back and forth in his statements, and finally brought up his famous "right of first anchorage." That was all I wanted. I now passed to the offensive myself, striking out at him squarely with the opinion delivered by Perels. When I had told him, finally, as the Tsar desired, the result of the conversations between us two sovereigns, the diplomat was even more embarrassed, lost his assumed calm, and capitulated.

Thus was the soil prepared, politically speaking. In the Autumn came the news from Bishop Anzer of the murder of the two German Catholic missionaries in Shantung. The entire German Catholic world, particularly the "colonials" in the Centrist Party, demanded energetic measures. The Chancellor proposed to me immediate intervention. While I was engaged in the winter hunting at Lotalingen, I consulted with him, in one of the little towers of the castle there, as to what steps were to be taken. The Prince proposed to entrust Prince Henry of Prussia, who was present, with the command of the squadron that was to be sent out to reinforce the East Asiatic Division. I informed my brother of this in the presence of the Chancellor, whereat the Prince and the other gentlemen present were highly pleased. The Chancellor sent the news to the Foreign Office and to the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Bülow, who was away on a journey.

Kiaochou was occupied in November, 1897. In December of that year Prince Henry sailed, on board the Deutschland, with his squadron to Eastern Asia, where he later took over the command of the entire East Asiatic Division. On March 6, 1898, the agreement with China concerning Kiaochou was signed. At the same time, Mr. Chamberlain in London brought up before the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Kato, the idea of the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, in order to bar Russia's advance in the East.

QUEST FOR COALING STATIONS.

One will naturally inquire why, in the discussion of our audacious move, there is no mention of England, since she was certainly deeply interested therein. Preliminaries, however, had already been gone into with England. In order to meet the necessity for German coaling stations, I had intended to found, lease or buy some in agreement with England, so far as might be possible. In view of the fact

SEEDS OF THE WORLD WAR.

Once the magnitude of Pan-Germanism dawned on the English and French diplomats, once they became aware of the lengths to which Germany was willing to go, they realized the necessity of strengthening their position, and therefore made overtures to the United States, which resulted, probably before the summer of the year 1897, in an understanding between the three countries. There seems to be no doubt whatever that no papers of any sort were signed, that no pledges were given which circumstances would not justify any one of the contracting parties in denying or possibly repudiating. Nevertheless, an understanding was reached that in case of a war begun by Germany or Austria for the purpose of executing Pan-Germanism, the United States would promptly declare in favour of England and France and would do her utmost to assist them.—Page 139, Chapter X., of Pan-Germanism, by Roland G. Usher.

When I, with Hollmann, met the Chancellor, in order to discuss the Russian claim to Kiaochou the Prince listened to the reading of it with his little ironical smile, and remarked that he had been unable to find any jurist at the Foreign Office who could tell him anything about this wonderful claim; was the navy in a position to do so? Admiral Hollmann declared that he, in his experience on foreign service, had never heard of it; that it was nonsense and an invention of Muravieff, whose only motive was unwillingness to have some other nation settle on the shores of the bay. I advised that Privy Coun-

of the most famous living experts on international maritime law and an acknowledged authority in this domain be asked to deliver an opinion, in order to clarify the question. This was done. The opinion tore Muravieff's contention to pieces, corroborated that of Hollmann, and completely did away with the legend about the "right of first anchorage."

Months elapsed; my August, 1897, visit to Peterhof was imminent. In agreement with the Prince, my uncle, I decided to discuss the entire matter in person and frankly with the Tsar, and, if possible, put an end to Muravieff's notes and evasions. The talk took place at Peter-

that my uncle, the Chancellor, was, as a member of the Hohenlohe family, related to Queen Victoria, known to her personally for years and highly esteemed by her, I hoped that this might tend to facilitate the negotiations which were entered into with the English Government for the above-noted purpose. My hope was disappointed. The negotiations dragged along without any prospect of successful termination.

I took occasion, therefore, at the behest of the Chancellor, to discuss the matter with the English Ambassador at Berlin. I complained of the treatment received from the English Government, which everywhere opposed German wishes, even such as were justified. The Ambassador agreed frankly with this, and expressed his astonishment at England's failure to meet Germany halfway, and at English shortsightedness, since, when a young, rising nation like Germany, whose development, after all, was not to be prevented, turned directly to England in order to acquire territory with her consent, instead of going straight ahead or allying itself with other nations, it was certainly more than England could reasonably ask.

Moreover, he added that, since England already owned almost all the world, she could certainly find a place where she might permit Germany to establish a station; that he was unable to understand the gentlemen in Downing Street; that in case Germany should not succeed in obtaining England's approval, she would probably occupy, on her own account, such places as were suited to her ends, since, after all, there was no law against it.

I laid stress upon the fact that this agreed entirely with my own view and, in conclusion, I summed up my standpoint once more for the Ambassador: I told him that Germany was the only country in the world which, despite its colonial possessions and its rapidly growing commerce, possessed no coaling stations; that we were quite willing to acquire these with England's consent; that, should she refuse to show a realization of our situation and fail to meet us halfway, we should be compelled to turn to some other great Power, in order, with its help, to found settlements.

This talk, likewise was fruitless. Finally, the negotiations with England were broken off, without result, in a rather impolite manner. Thereupon the Chancellor and I decided to appeal to Russia.

The occupation of Kiaochow aroused surprise and anger in the English Government. Having refused us her support, England had definitely reckoned on the belief that nobody would help Germany in attaining her goal. Now things had turned out differently, and there was no lack of recriminations from London. When the English Ambassador took up this tone he was referred to the conversation with me, and it was made clear to him that it was solely the fault of his Government that it had come to no understanding with Germany.

England's attitude of aloofness

surprised us at that time. An occurrence which, then, was unknown to me, may serve to throw light on the matter.

THE SEEDS OF WORLD WAR.

In a book ("The Problem of Japan") which appeared anonymously at The Hague in 1918 and was said to have been written by an "Ex-Diplomat from the Far East," an excerpt was published from a work of the American, Professor Usher of Washington University at St. Louis. Usher, like his former colleague, Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, New York, has often been called into consultation as an adviser on foreign relations by the State Department at Washington, since he had a knowledge possessed by few other Americans on international questions affecting the United States. Professor Usher, in his book published in 1913, made known, for the first time, the existence and contents of an "agreement" or "secret treaty" between England, America and France, dating from the spring of 1897. In this it was agreed that, in case Germany or Austria, or both of them, should begin a war for the sake of "Pan-Germanism," the United States should at once declare in favour of England and France and go to the support of these powers with all its resources. Professor Usher cites at length all the reasons, including those of a colonial character, which inevitably imposed upon the United States the necessity of taking part, on the side of England and France, in a war against Germany, which Professor Usher, in 1913, prophesied as imminent!!

The unknown author of "The Problem of Japan" went to the trouble of publishing in tabulated form the agreements between England, France and America in 1897, in order thereby to show, in a way easily understood, the extent of the reciprocal obligations. This chapter is extraordinarily worth reading; it gives a good glimpse into the preliminary history and preparation of the World War on the part of the Entente, which even at that time was uniting against Germany, although not yet appearing under the name of Entente Cordiale. The ex-diplomat remarks in this connexion:—

Here is a treaty that Professor Usher alleges to have been entered into as long ago as 1897, in which every phase of activity and participation in future events by England, France and the United States is provided for, including the conquest of the Spanish dependencies, control over Mexico and Central America, the opening of China and the annexation of coaling stations. And all these measures Professor Usher wishes us to believe were taken to defend the world against Pan-Germanism.

It is unnecessary to remind Professor Usher or anybody else, for that matter, that Pan-Germanism, if we go so far as to assume that such a thing actually exists, had certainly never been heard of in 1897, at which time Germany had not yet

adopted her programme for naval construction on a large scale, the same having been bruited for the first time in 1898. If, therefore, it is true that England, France and the United States harboured the mutual designs imputed to them by Professor Usher, and entered into an alliance to accomplish them, it will scarcely do to attribute the conception of the idea and the stimulus to its consummation to so feeble a pretext as the rise of a Pan-Germanism. —From the Note to Chapter VIII, page 136.

The Problem of Japan—By an Ex-Counsellor of Legation in the Far East. Published by C. L. Langenhuisen, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. 1918.

Thus the ex-diplomat.

This is truly amazing. A definite treaty of partition directed against Spain, Germany, etc., arranged even to minute details, was planned between Gauls and Anglo-Saxons, in a time of the profoundest peace, and concluded without the slightest twinge of conscience, in order to annihilate Germany and Austria and eliminate their competition from the world market! Seventeen years before the beginning of the World War this treaty was made by the united Anglo-Saxons and its goal was systematically envisaged throughout this entire period! Now one can understand the ease with which King Edward VII. could pursue his policy of encirclement; for years the principal actors had been united and in readiness. When he christened the compact "Entente Cordiale," its appearance was for the world, especially for Germany, an unpleasant novelty, but, in the countries on the other side, it was merely the official acknowledgment of facts long known there.

In view of this agreement, one can understand also the opposition of England in 1897 to an agreement with Germany regarding coaling stations, and the anger aroused because Germany managed, in agreement with Russia, to gain a firm foothold in China, concerning the exploitation of which land without German participation a tripartite treaty had already been made.

Usher talked out of school and conclusively proved at whose door lies the guilt for the World War. The treaty directed against Germany—sometimes called the "gentleman's agreement"—of the spring of 1897, is the basis, the point of departure, for this war, which was systematically developed by the Entente countries for 17 years. When they had succeeded in winning over Russia and Japan likewise for their purposes, they struck the blow, after Serbia had staged the Sarajevo murder and had thus touched the match to the carefully-filled powder barrel.

Professor Usher's statements are likewise a complete refutation of all those who were impelled, during the war, to find the reason for the entry of the United States in certain military acts on the part of Germany, as, for instance,

the Lusitania case, the expansion of U-boat warfare, etc. None of that is right. The recently-published, excellent book of John Kenneth Turner, "Shall It Be Again?" points out, on the basis of convincing proofs, that Wilson's alleged reasons for going to war and war aims were not the real ones. America—or rather President Wilson—was resolved probably from the start; certainly from 1915, to range herself against

Germany and to fight. She did the latter, alleging the U-boat warfare as a pretext, in reality under the influence of powerful financial groups, and yielding to the pressure and prayers of her partner, France, whose resources in man-power were becoming more and more exhausted. America did not wish to leave a weakened France along with England, whose annexation designs on Calais, Dunkirk, etc., were well known to her.

great Chinese merchants and of the merchants' guild, coming just after Tientsin. Tsingtao was a prospering German commercial Colony, where many Chinese worked side by side with Germans; it was, so to speak, a great sample warehouse of German abilities and German achievements, to which the Chinese, who formerly had not known Germany, her capabilities of achievement nor her products, could repair for selection and emulation; it was a contrast to the naval stations of Russia and England, which were purely military, directed solely toward domination and conquest.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE KRUGER TELEGRAM

Tremendous excitement was caused in England when the incident of the Kruger message became known. On January 3, 1896, the German Emperor telegraphed as follows to the President of the South African Republic:

"I congratulate you most sincerely on having succeeded, with your people, without calling on the help of foreign powers, by opposing your own force to an armed band which broke into your country to disturb the peace, in restoring quiet and in maintaining the independence of your country against external attack."

On January 6, in conversation with Sir Frank Lascelles, Baron von Marschall protested against the view of the English press that it was an act of hostility against England and an encroachment on English rights for the German Emperor to congratulate the head of a friendly State on his victory over an armed band that had invaded his land in defiance of international law, and had been declared to be outside the pale of the law by the English Government itself. But it was not recorded that he disavowed the Kaiser's responsibility for it.

It was a fateful thing for Germany—let this be stated here, in a general way—that our Foreign Office was unable to meet the broad policy of encirclement of England and the cunning of Russia and France with an equal degree of diplomatic skill. This was partly because it had not really been trained under Prince Bismarck; and therefore when, after the retirement of the Prince and Count Herbert, the all-dominating will and spirit were lacking, it was not up to the task of conducting foreign affairs on its own independent initiative.

Moreover, it is difficult in Germany to train up good diplomats, since our people lack the taste and endowment for diplomacy which have shone forth brilliantly only from a few German minds, like Frederick the Great and Bismarck. Unfavourable also to the Foreign Office were the very frequent changes of Secretaries of State. Imperial Chancellors, following the example of Bismarck, maintained their influence upon the Foreign Office and suggested the Secretaries of State who should direct its affairs. I acquiesced in the proposals of the Imperial Chancellors as to these posts, since I admitted their right to choose themselves their leading collaborators.

The Foreign Office was largely influenced by the axiom: "No disagreeable quarrels with other powers"—"*surtout pas d'histoires*" ("above all, no yarns"), as the French General said to a company of soldiers which, he had heard, wished to mutiny. One of the Secretaries of State told me once when, in placing some matter before me, I had called his attention to the apparently serious situation in connexion with some foreign question, that this simply must be righted, that the Foreign Office based its acts primarily upon the maxim: "Let us have quiet."

Given this attitude, one can also understand the answer which the German representative gave to a German merchant in a South American republic who had asked him for help and intercession with the authorities, since his shop had been plundered and his property stolen: "Oh, don't bother me with these things! We have established such pleasant relations with this republic; any action undertaken in your behalf would only serve to upset them." I need scarcely add that whenever such a conception of duty came to my attention I removed the official concerned from his post.

The Foreign Office enjoyed general unpopularity both among the people and in the army. I worked continuously, during the tenure of office of various Chancellors, for thorough reform, but in vain. Every new Chancellor, especially if he himself did not come from the ranks of the foreign service, needed the Foreign Office in order to work himself into foreign affairs, and this took time. But once he had worked himself in he was under obligations to the officials, and was reluctant to make extensive changes, burdened as he was by other matters and lacking detailed knowledge regarding the Foreign Office personnel, particularly as he still believed that he needed the advice of those who were "orientated."

DEVELOPMENT OF TSINGTAO.

But let us return to Tsingtao. Here everything was done to promote commerce and industry, and done jointly with the Chinese; the flag of the Chinese Empire, moreover, was hoisted over the Custom House of Tsingtao. The development there was such that the port, during the years immediately preceding the war, ranked sixth among all Chinese trading centres in the commercial register of the

The rapid rise of Tsingtao as a trading centre aroused the envy of the Japanese and English, but this did not prevent swarms of the latter from journeying, with their families, to the splendid beach, enjoying its cool air and the beautiful Strand Hotel, and devoting themselves to playing polo and lawn tennis after they had escaped from the heat of Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai. Envy prompted England in 1914 to demand that Japan should take Tsingtao, although it was *de facto* Chinese. Japan did this joyfully, promising to return it to China, but it was not returned until the beginning of 1922, after much pressure, although Japan had agreed with America that she was not to be allowed to make any territorial changes in China without previous consultation with Washington.

Thus a great German cultural work in foreign lands, which stood as a model of the method and manner which a cultured nation should employ in extending the advantages of its culture to another nation, was annihilated by English commercial envy. Some day, when Hongkong has gone the same way, England will repent of her act, and bitterly reproach herself for having abandoned her old maxim, in accordance with which she has acted for so many years: "White men together against coloured men." When once Japan has made a reality out of her watchword, "Asia for the Asiatics," and brought China and India under her sway, England will cast her eyes about in search of Germany and the German fleet.

As to the "yellow peril," I had the following interview with the Tsar later, after the Russo-Japanese war, at a meeting between us.

The Tsar was, at that time, visibly impressed by the growing power of Japan and its constant menace to Russia and Europe, and requested my opinion concerning this. I answered that if the Russians counted themselves among the cultured nations of Europe they must be ready to rally to the defence of these nations against the "yellow peril" and to fight for and by the side of Europe for their own and Europe's existence and culture; but that if the Russians, on the other hand, considered themselves Asiatics they would unite with the "yellow peril," and, joining forces with it, would assail Europe. The Tsar, said I, must bear this in mind in

providing for the defence of his land and organizing his army.

When the Tsar asked me what course I thought the Russians would take, I replied: "The second."

The Tsar was outraged and wished to know at once on what I based this opinion. I answered that my opinion was based on Russia's construction of railways and on the arraying of the Russian Army along the Prussian-Austrian frontier. Thereupon the Tsar protested that he and his house were European, that his country and his Russians would certainly cleave to Europe, that he would look upon it as a matter of honour to protect Europe from the "yellow men." To this I replied that if this was the Tsar's attitude he must make his military preparations conform to it without delay. The Tsar said nothing.

At all events, I sought to utilize Tsar Nicholas II.'s worry at the growing power of Japan to the advantage of Germany and general European culture. Russia, despite siding with Japan, was the first nation to collapse among all those participating in the war.

REPROACHES FOR JAPAN.

The able statesmen of Japan, of whom there are quite a number, must be in some doubt as to whether they ranged their country on the right side in the war. Yes, they will perhaps ask themselves whether it would not have been more advantageous for Japan to have prevented the World War. This would have been within her powers, had she ranged herself firmly and unequivocally on the side of the Central Powers, from which in former times she had learned so willingly and so much.

Had Japan adopted soon enough such an orientation in her foreign policy, and, like Germany, fought by peaceful means for her share in world trade and activity, I should have put the "yellow peril" away in a corner and joyfully welcomed into the circle of peacefully inclined nations the progressive Japanese nation, the "Prussians of the East." Nobody regrets more than I that the "yellow peril" had not already lost its meaning when the crisis of 1914 arose. The experience derived from the World War may yet bring this about.

Germany's joint action with France and Russia at Shimonoseki was based upon Germany's situation in Europe. Wedged in between on-marching Russia, threatening Prussia's frontier, and France, fortifying her borders anew with forts and groups of fortresses, confronted with a friendship between these two nations resembling an alliance, Berlin looked with anxiety into the future. The warlike preparations of the two powers were far ahead of ours, their navies far more modern and powerful than the German navy, which consisted of a few old ships almost without fighting value. Therefore it seemed to us wise to acquiesce in the suggestion of this strong group in order that it might not—should we decline—turn immediately to England and cause the entry of

the latter into the combination. This would have meant the formation, at that time, of the combination of 1914, which would have been a serious matter for Germany. Japan, on the other hand, was about to go over anyhow to England, in her sympathies. Moreover, Germany's making common cause with the Franco-Russian group offered the possibility of achieving gradually a more trusting and less strained relationship in Europe and of living side by side with our two neighbours there in more friendliness, as a result of the common policy adopted in the Far East. The policy adopted by us at this juncture was also consistently based on the maintenance of world peace.

In the entire Kiaochow question, Prince Hohenlohe, despite his age, evinced a capacity for sticking steadily to his purpose and a degree of resolution which must be reckoned as greatly to his credit.

Unfortunately, in the matter of the Kruger despatch his prudence and his vision, so clear on other occasions, abandoned him; only by so assuming his obstinate insistence on the sending of this despatch to be understood. The influence of such an energetic and eloquent personage as Herr von Marschall, former State Attorney, may have been so powerful, the siren song of Herr von Holstein so convincing, that the Prince yielded to them. In any event, he did his country an ill turn in this matter, and damaged me seriously both in England and at home.

THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

Since the so-called Kruger despatch made a big stir and had serious political consequences, I shall tell the story of it in detail.

The Jameson raid caused great and increasing excitement in Germany. The German nation was outraged at this attempt to overpower a little nation, which was Dutch—and, hence, Lower Saxon-German in origin—and to which we were sympathetic because of racial relationship. I was much worried at this violent excitement, which also seized upon the higher classes of society, foreseeing possible complications with England. I believed that there was no way to prevent England from conquering the Boer countries, should she so desire, although I also was convinced that such a conquest would be unjust. But I was unable to overcome the reigning excitement, and was even harshly judged by my intimates on account of the attitude I adopted.

One day when I had gone to my uncle, the Imperial Chancellor, for a conference, at which the Secretary of State for the Navy, Admiral Hollmann, was present, Freiherr Marschall, one of the Secretaries of State, suddenly appeared in high excitement, with a sheet of paper in his hand. He declared that the excitement among the people—in the Reichstag, even—had grown to such proportions that it was absolutely necessary to give it outward expression, and that this could best be done by a

telegram to Kruger, a rough draft of which he had in his hand.

I objected to this, being supported by Admiral Hollmann. At first the Imperial Chancellor remained passive in the debate. In view of the fact that I knew how ignorant Freiherr Marschall and the Foreign Office were of English national psychology, I sought to make clear to Freiherr Marschall the consequences which such a step would have among the English; in this, likewise, Admiral Hollmann seconded me. But Marschall was not to be dissuaded.

Then, finally, the Imperial Chancellor took a hand. He remarked that I, as a constitutional ruler, must not stand out against the national consciousness and against my constitutional advisers; otherwise, there was danger that the excited attitude of the German people, deeply outraged in its sense of justice and also in its sympathy for the Dutch might cause it to break down the barriers and turn against me personally. Already, he said, statements were flying about among the people; it was being said that the Emperor was, after all, half an Englishman, with secret English sympathies; that he was entirely under the influence of his grandmother, Queen Victoria; that the dictation emanating from England must cease once for all; that the Emperor must be freed from English tutelage, etc.

SAYS HE SIGNED AGAINST HIS WILL.

In view of all this, he continued, it was his duty as Imperial Chancellor, notwithstanding he admitted the justification of my objections, to insist that I sign the telegram in the general political interest, and, above all else in the interest of my relationship to my people. He and also Herr von Marschall, he went on, in their capacity of my constitutional advisers, would assume full responsibility for the telegram and its consequences.

Sir Valentine Chirol, at that time correspondent of the "Times," wrote, in the "Times" of September 11, that Herr von Marschall, directly after the sending of the despatch, had stated to him that the despatch did not give the personal opinion of the Emperor, but was a governmental act, for which the Chancellor and he himself assumed full responsibility.

Admiral Hollmann, when the Imperial Chancellor appealed to him for corroboration of this point of view and asked by him to uphold it to me, declined to do so with the remark that the Anglo-Saxon world would unquestionably attribute the telegram to the Kaiser, since nobody would believe that such a provocative thing could come from his Majesty's elderly advisers, and all would consider it an "impulsive" act of the "youthful" Emperor.

Then I again tried to dissuade the gentlemen from their project. But the Imperial Chancellor and Marschall insisted that I sign, reiterating that they would be responsible for consequences. It seemed to me that I ought not to refuse after their presentation of the case. I signed.

Not long before his death Ad-

miral Hollmann recalled the occurrence to me in full detail, as it is described here.

After the Kruger despatch was made public the storm broke in England, as I had prophesied. I received from all circles of English society, especially from aristocratic ladies unknown to me, a veritable flood of letters containing every possible kind of reproach, some of the writers not hesitating even at slandering me personally and insulting me. Attacks and calumnies began to appear in the press, so that soon the legend of the origin of the despatch was as firmly established as the amen at church. If Marshall had also announced in the Reichstag what he stated to Chirol, I personally would not have been drawn into the matter to such an extent.

In February, 1900, while the Boer war was in progress and while I was with the fleet at Heligoland attending the manoeuvres of ships of the line, after having been present at the swearing in of recruits at Wilhelmshaven, I received news by telegraph from the Wilhelmstrasse, via Heligoland, that Russia and France had proposed to Germany to make a joint attack on England, now that she was involved elsewhere, and cripple her sea traffic. I objected and ordered that the proposal be declined.

Since I assumed that Paris and St. Petersburg would present the matter at London in such a way as to make it appear that Berlin had made the above proposal to both of them, I immediately telegraphed from Heligoland to Queen Victoria and to the Prince of Wales (Edward) the fact of the Russo-French proposal, and its refusal by me. The Queen answered expressing her hearty thanks, the Prince of Wales with an expression of astonishment.

Later, her Majesty let me know secretly that, shortly before the receipt of my telegram from Heligoland concerning the proposal from Paris and St. Petersburg, the false version of the matter foreseen by me had indeed been told, and that she was glad to have been able, thanks to my despatch, to expose the intrigue to her Government and quiet it as to the loyal attitude of Germany; she added that she would not forget the service I had done England in troublous times.

DEAL WITH CECIL RHODES.

When Cecil Rhodes came to me, in order to bring about the construction of the Cape-to-Cairo railway and telegraph line through the interior regions of German East Africa, his wishes were approved by me, in agreement with the Foreign Office and the Imperial Chancellor; with the proviso that a branch railway should be built *via* Tabora, and that German material should be used in the construction work on German territory. Both conditions were acquiesced in by Rhodes most willingly. He was grateful at the fulfilment of his pet ambition by Germany, only a short time after King Leopold of Belgium had refused his request.

Rhodes was full of admiration for Berlin and the tremendous German industrial plants, which he visited daily. He said that he regretted not having been in Berlin before, in order to have learned about the power and efficiency of Germany, and to have got into touch with the German Government and prominent Germans in commercial circles. He said he had wished, even before the Jameson raid, to visit Berlin, but had been prevented in London at that time from so doing; that, had he been able to inform us before of his plan to get permission to build the Cape-to-Cairo Line through the Boer countries, as well as through our colonies, the German Government would probably have been able to help him by bringing persuasion to bear upon Kruger, who was unwilling to grant this permission; that "the stupid Jameson Raid" would never have been made, in that case, and the Kruger despatch never written—as to that despatch, he had never borne me a grudge on account of it.

He added that as we, in Germany, could not be correctly informed as to aim and actual purposes, the said raid must have looked to us like "an act of piracy," which naturally and quite rightly had excited the Germans; that all he had wanted was to have such stretches of land as were needed for his rail lines—such, in fact, as Germany had just granted to him in the interior of her colonies—a demand which was not unjust and would certainly have met with German support. I was not to worry, he added, about the despatch and not bother myself any more about the uproar in the English press. Rhodes did not know about the origin of the Kruger despatch and wanted to console me, imagining that I was its originator.

Rhodes went on to advise me to build the Bagdad Railway and open up Mesopotamia, after having had irrigation simultaneously introduced there. He said that this was Germany's task, just as his was the Cape-to-Cairo line. In view of the fact that the building of this line through our territory was also made dependent upon the cession to us of the Samoan Islands, Rhodes worked actively in London toward having them turned over to us.

In home politics, Prince Hohenlohe, as Chancellor, showed a mildness which was not generally favourable. Owing to his long acquaintanceship with Herr von Hertling, he was able to establish friendly relations with the Vatican. His mildness and indulgence were also exercised toward Alsace-Lorraine, in which, as an expert of long standing, he showed particular interest. But he got little thanks for this, since the French element, indirectly benefited thereby, behaved with ever-increasing arrogance.

PEN SKETCH OF HOHENLOHE.

Prince Hohenlohe loved to employ mediation, compromise and conciliation—toward the Socialists likewise—and he employed them on some occasions when energetic mea-

sures would have been more fitting. He hailed with much joy my Far East trip to Constantinople and Jerusalem. He was pleased at the strengthening of our relations with Turkey and considered the plan for the Bagdad Railway arising from them as a great cultural work worthy of Germany.

He also gave his most enthusiastic approval to my visit to England in 1899, made by me with my wife and two sons at the desire of my royal grandmother, who, growing steadily weaker on account of her years, wished to see her oldest grandson once more. He hoped that this journey might serve to efface somewhat the consequences of the Kruger despatch sent by him, and also to clarify some important questions by means of conferences between me and English statesmen.

In order to avoid any unpleasantness from the English press, which, angered by the Boer War and the partly unjustified attacks of certain German newspapers, had been answering in like tone, the Queen had commissioned the author of "The Life of the Prince Consort," Sir Theodore Martin, to inform the English press of Her Majesty's desire that a friendly reception be accorded to her imperial grandson. And that is what indeed came to pass. The visit ran its course harmoniously and caused satisfaction on all sides. I held important conference with various leading men.

Not once in the entire visit was the Kruger despatch mentioned. On the other hand, my royal grandmother did not conceal from her grandson how unwelcome the whole Boer War was to her; she made no secret of her disapproval and aversion for Mr. Chamberlain and all that he represented and thanked me again for my prompt and sharp refusal of the Russo-French proposal to interfere and for my immediate announcement of this proposal. One could easily see how much the Queen loved her splendid army and how deeply she had been grieved by the heavy reverses suffered by it at the outset of the war, which had caused by no means negligible losses. Referring to these, the aged Field Marshal Duke of Cambridge coined the fine phrase: "The British nobleman and officer have shown that they can die bravely as gentlemen."

On my departure, the Queen bade me farewell with cordial and grateful greetings to her "much-cherished cousin," the Imperial Chancellor, whose ability and experience, she hoped, would continue to maintain good relations between our two countries.

My report entirely satisfied Prince Hohenlohe as to the success of my journey; at the same time, however, I was the object of the most violent attacks from a certain section of the press and from many excited "friends of the Boers." The German lacks the very thing with which the English people has been inculcated, and to which it has been trained by long political self-discipline: when a fight is on,

even though it be merely upon the field of diplomacy, the Englishman unquestioningly follows the flag, in accordance with the proverb: "You can't change the jockey while running."

In the autumn of 1900 Prince Hohenlohe retired from the Chancellorship, since the work had become too arduous for a man of his advanced age. Moreover the constant quarrels and disputes of the political parties with each other were disagreeable to him, and it went against the grain with him to make speeches before them in the Reichstag. Equally disagreeable to him was the press, part of which had taken the bit between its teeth and imagined that it could conserve the Bismarckian tradition by quoting sayings by Bismarck, and had greatly jeopardized relations with England, especially during the Boer War.

CHANCELLOR'S RETIREMENT.

The hope, aroused by the choice of Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor and his assumption of the office, that Prince Bismarck would place less obstacles in his path, had been only partly fulfilled. The atmosphere had been much relieved and Prince Bismarck brought to a much milder frame of mind by my reconciliation with him, which had received outward expression in his solemn entry into Berlin and his staying at the old Hohenzollern palace, but his adherents and those rallying around him for the sake of opposition were not to be dissuaded from their activities. Moreover, the political representatives of the people succeeded, while I was on my way to Friedrichsruh to celebrate Bismarck's 80th birthday, in refusing to pay homage to the old Imperial Chancellor, a thing which naturally deeply hurt the sensitive Prince Hohenlohe and filled him with indignation.

He, like myself, was deeply moved by the death of his great predecessor, and we, together with the German people, sincerely mourned Prince Bismarck as one of the greatest of the sons of Prussia and Germany, in spite of the fact that he had not always made our task easy. I insisted upon hurrying back from my trip to Norway in order to pay honour to him who, as a faithful servant of his old master, had helped the German nation to unity, and under whom I, when I was Prince, had had the proud privilege of working.

It is said that one of the reasons why Prince Hohenlohe retired from his post was the advice of his son Alexander, who was much at his father's house: he was known in society as "the Crown Prince," and was essentially different from his lovable father.

Prince Hohenlohe could look back upon a series of successes during his term as Chancellor: the overcoming of the disputes concerning the "Citizens' Book of Laws," the reform of the military punishment procedure, the naval law, the appointment of Waldersee to the command in China at the time of the Boxer War, Tsingtao, and the Yangtze Treaty.

He bade me farewell on the October 15, 1900. Both of us were greatly moved, for not only was the Chancellor and faithful co-worker parting from his Emperor, but also the uncle from his nephew, who looked up with grateful esteem to the old man. At the age of 75 years—an age when others have long since retired to rest and contemplation—he had not hesitated to obey the summons of the Emperor to subject himself to even more exacting labours and devote his time and strength to the German Fatherland. When about to leave my room, he grasped my hand once again with the request that I might grant him, during the years of life still remaining to him (which he meant to spend in Berlin), the same plain, faithful friendship which he had so long noted and admired between me and Admiral von Hollmann. I shall always preserve him faithfully in my memory.

IV—BÜLOW AS CHANCELLOR.

On the day after Prince Hohenlohe's farewell, the man summoned by me as his successor—Count Bülow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—arrived. His choice for the post was eminently fitting, because he was thoroughly cognizant of our foreign policy and, especially, of our relations with England—which policy was becoming constantly livelier and more complicated—and because he had already proved himself a skillful orator and ready debater in the Reichstag. The fact that the second of these qualities was lacking in his predecessor had often been painfully noticeable. When Prince Hohenlohe's intention to retire became known in the Imperial Council, the Bavarian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Lerchenfeld, very pointedly remarked to me that for Heaven's sake I was not to choose another South German, since South Germans were not fitted for the leading post at Berlin; North Germans were naturally better able to fill it and, therefore, it would be better for the empire to select a North German.

I had been acquainted personally with Bülow for a long time, ever since the period of his ambassadorship at Rome and his work as Secretary of State. Then I had often visited him at his home and had held many a conference with him in his garden. He came into closer relationship with me when he accompanied me on my journey to the Far East, where, in co-operation with the Ambassador, Freiherr Marschall, he assisted me in getting into personal touch with the leading men of the Turkish Government. Hence, the relations of the new Chancellor with me were already begun and, to a certain extent, established, since we had for years discussed all political problems and spheres. Moreover, he stood much nearer to me in age than his predecessors, most of whom could have been my grandfather. He was the first "young" Chancellor

of Germany. And this made our common task easier for both of us.

When I was in Berlin, scarcely a day went by without my taking a long morning walk with the Chancellor in the garden of the Imperial Chancellor's palace, during which outstanding business was cleared up and problems of actuality discussed. I often had a meal with him and always found at his table, where I was most hospitably received by the Count, his amiable wife and a group of the most interesting men, in choosing whom the Count was a master. He was likewise unsurpassed in skilfully conducting conversation and the witty handling of the various topics that arose. To me it was always a pleasure to be in the company of the Chancellor and enjoy his bubbling wit, to exchange views at his table with many professors, savants and artists, as well as Government officials of all sorts, in informal, unofficial intercourse and stimulating exchange of ideas.

The Count was an excellent narrator of anecdotes, drawn both from books and his own personal experience, which he told in several languages. He liked to tell stories of the days when he was a diplomat, especially about his stay at St. Petersburg.

BÜLOW A DISCIPLE OF BISMARCK.

The Count's father was an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck and had been one of his closest co-workers. Young Bülow also had begun his career under the great Chancellor; he had been brought up on Bismarckian ideas and traditions and strongly influenced by them, but, nevertheless, had not adhered to them to such an extent as to lose his independence.

In the course of one of the first talks which I had with Bülow as Imperial Chancellor he informed himself concerning my ideas of how best to handle the English and have dealings with them. I told him that I considered absolute frankness the most important thing in dealing with England and Englishmen; that the Englishman in presenting his point of view and working for his interests, was inconsiderate to the point of brutality, for which reason he thoroughly understood anybody who acted similarly toward him; that there must be no playing the diplomatic game or "finessing," with an Englishman, because it made him distrust those with whom he was dealing and suspect that they were not honest and wished secretly to cheat him; that such devious methods could be successful only in dealing with Latin and Slavic nations; that, once the Englishman had become suspicious, there was nothing more to be done with him, despite the most honeyed words and most obliging concessions; that the only advice, therefore, which I could give the Chancellor was that he confine himself entirely to straightforwardness in his English policy. I said this with particular emphasis, since "finessing" was especially dear to the diplomatic character of Count

Bülow, and had become second nature to him.

I also took occasion, during this talk, to warn the Chancellor against Holstein. In spite of my warning—which was merely a repetition of that given me before by Bismarck-Bülow worked a great deal, or was obliged to work, with Holstein. This remarkable man had been able gradually, especially since the time that the Foreign Office had been, so to speak, orphaned by Bismarck's retirement, to create for himself a position that became steadily more influential and to maintain it under three Chancellors with such skill that he was considered indispensable.

Holstein was unquestionably possessed of great shrewdness, seconded by a phenomenal memory and a certain talent for political combinations, which, to be sure, often became a hobby in his case. His position was also based largely on the fact that he was looked upon in many quarters, especially among the older officials, as the "bearer of the Bismarckian traditions," the man who upheld these in the teeth of "the young master." His importance rested, above all, on his wide personal knowledge in the entire domain of the foreign service. Since he wielded, on account of this, an authoritative influence on all proposals relative to the appointment of officials and hence, also, on the careers of the younger officials, it may be easily understood why he, little by little, had obtained for himself a dominating position at the Foreign Office. But he sought more and more to obtain, at the same time, a decisive influence upon the conduct of foreign policy: he had in fact, become the guiding spirit both of the Foreign Office and of German foreign policy.

HOLSTEIN'S SECRET POWER.

The serious thing about this was that he exerted his far-reaching influence entirely from under cover and avoided all official responsibility as an adviser. He preferred to remain in the dark and exert his influence from there. He refused every responsible post—many stood open to him—every honorary title, every promotion. He lived in complete seclusion. For a long time I tried in vain to become personally acquainted with him, for which purpose I used to invite him to meals, but Holstein declined every time. Only once, in the course of many years, did he consent to dine with me at the Foreign Office, and it was characteristic of him that, whereas on this occasion all the other gentlemen present wore full evening dress, he appeared in a frock coat and excused himself on the plea that he had no dress coat.

The secrecy with which he surrounded himself in his work, so as not to be held responsible for it, became apparent also at times in the character of the memorials drawn up by him; they were unquestionably ingenious and attractive, but often as involved and ambiguous as the oracle of Delphi; there were occasions when, after

a decision had been made based on the contents of one of these documents, Herr von Holstein would prove to a nicety that he meant exactly the opposite of what had been thought.

I considered it a serious matter that an irresponsible counsellor should bring to bear such powerful influence, especially as he did so from under cover and, hence, in doing it, eluded the officials who were in duty bound to exert influence, and who were the responsible parties. Often, especially in the von Richthofen era, it happened that I would advise a foreign ambassador to discuss some political question, which he had taken up with me, with the Secretary of State, and he would reply: "*J'en parlerai avec mon ami Holstein.*" (I shall speak about it with my friend Holstein.) The fact alone that an official of the Foreign Office dealt with foreign ambassadors, going over the head of his superior, did not seem right to me; but that he should be dubbed by those foreigners "friend" seemed to me to go beyond what I deemed advisable.

Matters had, in fact, developed gradually to such a stage that Holstein conducted a good part of our foreign affairs. To be sure, he still listened to the Chancellor in connexion with them, but what the Emperor thought or said about foreign affairs was rather unimportant. If things turned out successfully, the Foreign Office reaped the reward; if things went wrong, then it was the fault of the "impulsive young master."

In spite of all this, Bülow, too, apparently thought Herr von Holstein indispensable at first; he worked together with him for a long time, until at last he, too, found unbearable the pressure which this strange man exerted on everybody. To Herr von Tschirschky, during his tenure of office as Secretary of State, belongs the merit of finally bringing the unendurable situation to a head. On being questioned by me, he declared, that he considered it impossible that Herr von Holstein remain at his post any longer, since he was embroiling the whole Foreign Office, seeking to eliminate him, the Secretary of State, entirely, and creating all kinds of obstacles, likewise, for the Chancellor.

DISMISSAL—AND AN ENEMY.

Thereupon I ordered Herr von Tschirschky to prepare the way for the dismissal of Herr von Holstein, which afterward took place, with the approval of the Chancellor, after the latter had recovered from the serious break-down in health which he had suffered meanwhile. Herr von Holstein himself showed what manner of man he was by going at once after his dismissal to Herr Harden and placing himself at the latter's disposal for the campaign against the Emperor.

The year 1901 gave Count Bülow plentiful opportunities to show and assert himself in dealings with England. Count Bülow still believed strongly in the Bismarck-

ian theory of having "two irons in the fire"—i.e., in making friendly agreements with another country while always remaining on good terms with Russia—in which he received support from the many pretended adherents of Bismarck.

From the midst of the jubilee celebration of the 200th coronation anniversary, I was called to the deathbed of my grandmother, Queen Victoria, by a despatch announcing to me the serious condition of the Queen. I hurriedly made the journey with my uncle, the Duke of Connaught, who was at Berlin as the Queen's representative at the festivities—he was the favourite son of the Queen and my particular friend, and a son-in-law of Prince Frederick Charles—and I was cordially received in London by the then Prince of Wales and the royal family. As my carriage drove out at a trot from the railway station a plainly dressed man stepped forward from the closely packed crowd standing there in absolute silence, to the side of the carriage, bared his head, and said: "Thank you, Kaiser." The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII., added: "That is what they all think, and they will never forget this coming of yours."

Nevertheless, they did forget it, and quickly.

After the Queen had quietly breathed her last in my arms, the curtain fell for me upon many memories of childhood. Her death signified the close of an epoch in English history and in Germany's relations with England. I now got into touch, as far as possible, with prominent personages, and noted everywhere a thoroughly sympathetic, friendly spirit, which made no secret of the wish for good relations with Germany.

At the farewell banquet impromptu speeches were made by King Edward VII. and myself, which were cordial in tone and content, and did not fail to make an impression on their hearers. After the meal the English Ambassador at Berlin clasped my hand and said that my speech had touched all his fellow-countrymen's hearts, because what I said was sincere and simple, as was fitting for Englishmen; that the speech must at once be made public, since it would have an effect throughout the country, which was grateful for my coming; and that this would be useful to the relations between the two countries. I answered that it was a matter for the British Government and the King to decide, that personally I had no objections to having the speech made public.

Nevertheless, it was not made public, and the British people never learned of my words, which were the sincere expression of my sentiments and thoughts. In another talk later on with me at Berlin the same Ambassador deeply regretted this, but was unable to say what the reason was for this omission.

In concluding my remarks on my stay in England I cannot pass over the fact that a portion of the German press was unfortunately

lacking both in tactful appreciation of the grief of the English royal family and people, as well as of the obligations which my family relationship and political considerations imposed upon me.

THE TALK OF AN ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

After my return home from England I was able to report to the Chancellor on the good impressions I had received, and particularly that opinion in England was apparently in favour of an understanding and of closer relations.

Bülow expressed himself as satisfied with the results of the journey, after we had talked at length about it at Homburg, and consulted as to how the situation created by the journey should be put to use. I suggested that we should unquestionably come to a good agreement, if an alliance—which I preferred—could not be brought about. In any event, a firm agreement would suffice, I said, and would suit the English; in the long run an alliance might always develop from it.

The opportunity for such an alliance came with unexpected promptness. While I was at Homburg von der Höhe in the Spring of 1901, Count Metternich, who was with me as representative of the Foreign Office, brought me a notification from Berlin that Mr. Chamberlain had inquired there as to whether Germany was ready for an *alliance with England*. I immediately asked: "Against whom?"—since, if England so suddenly offered to make an alliance in the midst of peace, it was plain that she needed the German army, which made it worth while to find out against whom the army was needed and for what reason German troops were to fight, at England's behest, by her side. Thereupon the answer came from London that they were needed against Russia, since Russia was a menace both to India and to Constantinople.

The first thing I did was to call London's attention to the old traditional brotherhood-in-arms between the German and Russian armies, and the close family ties between the reigning dynasties of the two countries; in addition, I pointed out the dangers of a war on two fronts, in case France came in on the side of Russia, and also the fact that we had acted jointly with France and Russia in the Far East (Shimonoseki, 1895) and that there was no reason to unloose a conflict with Russia at this time, when we were in the midst of peace; that the superiority in number of the Russian army on a peace footing was very great and the eastern frontier of Prussia seriously threatened by the grouping of the Russian forces; that England would not be in a position to protect our eastern province from a Russian attack, since her fleet could accomplish little in the Baltic and would be unable to sail into the Black Sea; that, in case

of our making common cause against Russia, Germany would be the only one who would be in great danger, quite independently of the possibility of the entry of France into the fight.

Chamberlain then informed us that a firm alliance should be made, by which England would naturally bind herself to come to our aid.

BRITISH ALLIANCE FAILS.

I had also pointed out that the validity of an alliance could only be assured when the English Parliament had placed its approval upon it, since the ministry might be driven from office by the will of the nation as expressed in Parliament, whereby signature of the ministry might be rendered *null and void* and the alliance invalidated, and that we could look upon the Chamberlain suggestion, for the time being, merely as a purely personal project of his own.

To this Chamberlain replied that he would get backing from Parliament in due time and would find the way of winning the Unionists over to his idea; that all needed now was the signature of Berlin. Matters did not progress as far as that, because Parliament was not to be won over to Chamberlain's plan; therefore the "plan" came to nothing. Soon afterward England concluded her alliance with Japan (Hayashi). The Russo-Japanese War broke out, in which Japan—owing to the fact that it fitted in which her schemes—played the rôle of pawn for England's interests, which rôle had originally been reserved for Germany. By this war Russia was thrown from the east back to the west, where she might concern herself again with the Balkans, Constantinople and India—which was to Japan's advantage—leaving to Japan a free hand in Korea and China.

In 1905 came my journey to Tangier, undertaken much against my will. It came about as follows:—Toward the end of March I intended, as in the previous year, to take a Mediterranean trip for the sake of my health, for which I proposed to avail myself of some ship running empty from Cuxhaven to Naples. The Hamburg was destined by Berlin for this purpose. At his request that I take along some other guests, since the steamer was quite empty, I invited a number of gentlemen, among them Privy Councillor Althoff, Admiral Mensing, Count Pückler, Ambassador von Varnbühler, Professor Schiemann, Admiral Hollmann, etc.

Soon after the proposed trip became known, Bülow informed me that there was a strong desire at Lisbon to have me stop there and pay the Portuguese Court a visit. To this I agreed. As the date of departure approached, Bülow expressed the additional wish that I also stop at Tangier and, by visiting that Moroccan port, strengthen the position of the Sultan of Morocco in relation to the French.

This I declined, since it seemed to me that the Morocco question

was too full of explosive matter and I feared that such a visit would work out disadvantageously rather than beneficially. Bülow returned to the attack, without, however, persuading me of the necessity or advisability of the visit.

AGAIN KAISER "GIVES IN."

During the journey I had several talks with Freiherr von Schoen, who accompanied me as representative of the Foreign Office, as to the advisability of the visit. We agreed that it would be better to drop it. I telegraphed this decision to the Chancellor from Lisbon. Bülow replied emphatically that I must take into consideration the view of the German people and of the Reichstag, which had become interested in the project, and that it was necessary that I stop at Tangier.

I gave in, with a heavy heart, for I feared that this visit, in view of the situation at Paris, might be constructed as a provocation and cause an inclination in London to support France in case of war. Since I suspected that Delcassé wished to make Morocco a pretext for war, I feared that he might make use of the Tangier visit for this purpose.

The visit took place, after much difficulty had been experienced in the open roadstead of Tangier, and it met with a certain amount of friendly participation by Italian and Southern French anarchists, rogues and adventurers. A lot of Spaniards stood upon a small square, amid waving banners and loud cries; these, according to a police official who accompanied us, were an assembly of Spanish anarchists.

The first I learned about the consequence of my Tangier visit was when I got to Gibraltar and was formally and frigidly received by the English, in marked contrast to my cordial reception the year before. What I had foreseen was justified by the facts. Embitterment and anger reigned in Paris, and Delcassé tried to rouse the nation to war; the only reason that he did not succeed was that both the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy declared France not yet ready.

The fact that my fears were justified was also corroborated later by the conversation between Delcassé and the editor of "*Le Gaulois*," in which the Minister informed an astonished world that, in case of war, England would have sided with France. Thus, even as far back as that, I ran into risk, through the Tangier visit forced upon me, of getting blamed for the unchaining of a world war. To think and act constitutionally is often a hard task for a ruler upon whom in every case responsibility is finally saddled.

In October, 1905, the Paris "*Matin*" reported that Delcassé had declared in the Council of Ministers that England had offered, in case of war, to land 100,000 men in Holstein and seize the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. This English offer was repeated once more later on, with the suggestion that

it be affirmed in writing. And the well-known Jaurès, who was murdered in accordance with the political ideas of Isvolsky upon the outbreak of war in 1914, knew beforehand about the statements by Delcassé published in the "Matin."

The downfall of Delcassé and the accession of Rouvier to his post are to be ascribed partly to the influence of the Prince of Monaco. During the Regatta Week at Kiel the Prince had assured himself, by talks with me, the Imperial Chancellor and Government officials, of the sincerity of our desire to compromise with France for the purpose of enabling us to live at peace with each other. He stood well with the Ambassador, Prince Radolin, and worked actively toward a *rapprochement* between the two countries.

The Prince of Monaco himself was of the opinion that Delcassé was a menace to the maintenance of peace and hoped that he would soon fall and be replaced by Rouvier, who was a prudent politician thoroughly inclined to coming to an understanding with Germany. The Prince said that he was on good terms with Rouvier personally and would willingly place himself at the disposal of the German Ambassador as a go-between.

NEGOTIATIONS FRUITLESS.

Then came Delcassé's fall, and Rouvier became Minister. At once I caused the initiation of the measures wherein I could count upon the support of the Prince of Monaco. The Chancellor was instructed to prepare a *rapprochement* with France. And I particularly told Prince Radolin, who personally received his instructions in Berlin, to make good use of the Rouvier régime for the purpose of eliminating all possibilities of conflict between the two countries. I added that the reports of the Prince of Monaco, with whom he was well acquainted, would be useful to him in relations with Rouvier. Prince Radolin proceeded with zeal and pleasure to the accomplishment of this worthwhile task.

At first the negotiations went well, so much so that I began to hope that the important goal would be attained and the evil impression caused by the Tangier visit effaced by an understanding. In the meantime, the negotiations concerning Morocco were continued; they were concluded, after endless trouble, by the summoning of the Algeiras Conference, based upon the circular note of Prince Bülow, which pointed out that the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause No. 17 of the Madrid Convention should remain in force and that the reforms in Morocco, for which France alone was working, should be carried out, in so far as necessary, only in agreement with the signatory, powers of the Madrid Conference. These events, which riveted general attention upon themselves, relegated the special negotiations with Rouvier to the background.

With regard to domestic policy, I had agreed with the Chancellor

that his main task was to be the restoration of order in the relations between the parties in the Reichstag, which had got into a bad way under Hohenlohe, and, above all, to rally the Conservatives, who had been won over to the opposition by the Post-Bismarckians, once more to the support of the Government. The Chancellor accomplished this task with great patience and tenacity. He finally formed the famous "bloc," which arose from the great electoral defeat of the Socialists.

The Conservative Party had many members who had direct relations with the Court, and also with me personally, so that it was easier for this party than for any other to become informed as to my plans in political and other matters and to discuss my ideas with me before they took shape in projects for laws. I have not the impression that this was done to the extent that was possible; I might perhaps have come into agreement with the gentlemen, through informal conversations, in the question of the building of the Central Canal—opposed, as is well known, by the Conservatives—as well as in the less important matters of the construction of the Cathedral and the Berlin Opera House, in which I was deeply interested for the sake of the Church and of art.

I am saying nothing new if I remark that it was by no means easy to deal with the gentlemen of the Conservative Party. Through their traditional services to the State they had acquired great experience and independence of judgement, and had thus formed firm political convictions, to which they held faithfully and in a genuinely conservative manner. From their ranks great statesmen, eminent Ministers, a brilliant officer corps, model body of officials, had largely been produced. Therefore, the consciousness of their own merit was not without justification; in addition, their loyalty to their king was unshakable. The King and the country both owed them gratitude.

FINDS FAULT WITH CONSERVATIVES.

Their weakness lay in the fact that they were at times too conservative—that is, they recognized too late the demands of the time and began by opposing progress, although it might be progress advantageous to themselves. One may understand this in view of their past, but the fact remains that it worked to the detriment of their relations with me, especially during my reign, when the development of the empire, particularly of industry and commerce, pushed rapidly forward; and I desired—and was obliged—to place no obstacles in the way of that development, but to promote it. When I said that it was not always easy, for the reasons adduced, to deal with the Conservatives, I am well aware that the same thing is maintained about me. Perhaps this is because I stood close to the Conservatives on account of my traditions, but was not a Conservative for party reasons. I was

and am, indeed, in favour of progressive conservatism, which preserves what is vital, rejects what is outworn and accepts that portion of the new which is useful.

Let me add that in discussions I was able to endure the truth, even when it was uncomfortable and bitter, better than people are aware, provided it was told to me tactfully.

So that when it is maintained that I and the Conservatives did not get along in dealings with each other, the same reason was at the root of the difficulty on both sides. It would have been better to arrive oftener at an understanding with me in private conversations, for which I was always ready. And in the canal question, on which we could not agree, who was better qualified than the Conservative to understand and appreciate the fact that I have never subscribed to the pretty couplet, "Under König absolut, wenn er unseren Willen tut?" (Absolute our King may be, if he does what we decree.) For, had I acted according to that principle—a very comfortable one for me—the Conservatives, in view of their belief in a strong King who really governs, would logically have been forced to oppose me. Surely the Conservatives must have respected me for having matched their honourable axiom of manly pride before the thrones of Kings with mine of kingly pride before the Conservative Party's throne, just as I did with regard to all other parties.

In any event, the occasional differences with the Conservative Party and with individual Conservatives cannot make me forget the services rendered by men of this very party to the House of Hohenzollern, the Prussian State and the German Empire.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

HUMANITY ON ITS TRIAL

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland on Oct. 8, 1922,
in Union Church, Shanghai

I. WHERE WE HAVE FAILED

"The Lord said" Behold they are one people with one language; and this is what they begin to do. Now nothing will be withholden from them which they purpose to do. Go to, let us now go down and confound their language." Gen. 11. 6 f.

"The earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the revealing of the Sons of God." Rom. 8, 19.

I have put these two passages together because each of them suggests a theory of man's failure to work out his destiny. I suppose we are all agreed that he has failed. His growth in the knowledge and management of natural forces finds him as far as ever from social rest and racial peace. There is no need to go to the Bible for evidence that man is near to ruin. The drama and the press are full of it. A writer in the current number of the "English Review" closes his article on "The Downfall of Europe with these words." "Already half Europe, at all events half Eastern Europe, is on the way to chaos. In a state of drunken illusion she is reeling into the abyss." Every serious writer takes it almost for granted that the world is perishing before our eyes, and gropes for remedies, from Eugenics to the League of Nations, with a desperate fear at his heart that they are quite inadequate.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BABEL.

What is the meaning of this state of things? We may easily be bewildered by arguments and statistics, and are certainly depressed by the news we receive, as the Kinema of modern politics unrolls its progress of terrors and tragedies from West to East. Have we any governing idea to account for these endless calamities? If only we could focus them in the light of some higher truth we might at last get on the track of some solution.

It seems to me that in the 11th chap. of Genesis we are given a philosophy of man's failure from the Jewish standpoint. The moral of the Tower of Babel is in effect that man had grown too big for his position—too big for his shoes as we say. His ambitions were so lofty, his efforts so presumptuous, that the Almighty was afraid of his becoming too elevated, too successful, so He smote him with confusion of tongues and thus burdened him with the certainty of divisions and wars.

Now that philosophy of human ills is impossible to readers of the New Testament where the standpoint is entirely reversed. There we are taught that God is our Father. Therefore He cannot be jealous of our progress, cannot plan for our weakness and con-

fusion, but desires that we may be one with each other and with Himself. The doctrine of the Atonement denies the philosophy of Babel.

THE CHRISTIAN KEY.

We find a very different standpoint in Christianity, and it is reflected in the pregnant saying of the Apostle Paul who also is trying to account for the human collapse.

"The earnest expectation of the Creation waiteth for the revealing of the Sons of God." In other words the Christian theory is that man has not yet risen to the occasion, has not kept step with the demands of his environment. Far from being too clever for his part and taking the heights of possibility by storm, as the book of Genesis suggests, the progress of Creation is held up on his account. Instead of the purpose of God being hurried prematurely by man's united effort, the fault is all the other way. It is man's refusal to take his proper place in a growing, evolving creation that obstructs the divine purpose. The longing of creation is still baffled by the lethargy of the Sons of God.

That is the Christian Key I want to put into your hands this morning, wherewith to unlock the causes of the present distress. I want to enforce the declaration of the Apostle Paul that humanity is on its trial for failing to meet the demands of the age and is being condemned by virtue of the law of evolution. Herbert Spencer for one has made it clear that life implies the growing response of the organism to its environment. And the Christian Apostle lays down the same law when he says that by failing to fulfil our function of divine sonship we have kept the universe waiting and sighing.

OUR NEW ENVIRONMENT.

We have all been made familiar with the achievements of the Victorian Era, but we have not seen, we have not been shown, the other side of the shield. On the intellectual side our race has done wonders in mastering the elements and harnessing the forces of nature, with the effect of bringing the world together in a way undreamed of 50

years ago. Two generations back nations and tribes stood behind their own borders, more or less self-sustained and self-centred. Take England for example. According to Mr. Monypenny Disraeli was the only Victorian statesman who could take a continental standpoint, and yet according to Sir Ramsay Muir this least insular of British politicians described the Colonies as "mill-stones about our necks." But now through the advance of science and invention old boundaries are rolled up like a scroll. The peoples of the earth are inseparably one, knit together by the bonds of industry, commerce and finance. So it happens that the heads of Western democracies are preoccupied not a little with oil-wells beyond the Caspian, or the deposit of seabirds on the rocks of the South Pacific, while the centre of Europe lives or dies according to the way whispers go in Wall Street or Threadneedle Street.

That represents our new environment, and we have to adjust to it our moral as well as our mental attitude. We have made our demands on Nature, and Nature has responded by providing a new social medium. But while boasting of our gains we have failed to study the other side, we have failed as it were to foot the bill. This new environment makes in turn its demand upon our character, and by virtue of the law of evolution itself human society has to make a moral advance.

MORE THAN PATRIOTS.

There is then a way out of the world's calamities that is perfectly clear however difficult, and whether or not our civilization perishes depends on our taking the way we see. It means in short that "it is no longer sufficient to be good patriots"—Austrian or Greek, American or British. The universe is waiting for us to prove ourselves Sons of God with an outlook and sympathy as broadly human as Christ's.

The trouble of the world to-day, if you analyse it, is not that Nature is failing us, but that we have not caught up with the new situation. We all know that insistence on partial rights at the expense of the whole is landing us in unceasing war, and that war only makes confusion more confounded, yet in spite of the demand for a new breadth and a new boldness Poles and Greeks and the rest are acting as if this were not a new world. It is not Greeks or Poles, Russians or Englishmen that are on trial to-day but Humanity. That is why there has come into being a new conscience towards war. We know instinctively that the world situation is not demanding better nationals but bigger men, conscious of the opportunities and responsibilities that the new world provides.

People talk of this as sentiment. Nine out of ten still imagine it is enough to pursue the ideals of the 19th century, to cherish the partialities and animosities that were appropriate to the old Environment. But as the Prime Minister said in a recent famous speech, that is like standing to arms in a dugout on an abandoned battle-field. And it would do the greatest possible service to the world if every public voice would make it plain that this is no longer a question of sentiment but of hard and irrefutable law. These things were announced long ago by prophets, who have dwelt more or less in the wilderness, but now it is a pressing matter of public safety, and it is the life of civilized society that is at stake.

THE WAR OUR SINAI.

Just a word to make it clear that it is not the War that has made this new world. That is often carelessly alleged but the obverse is the truth. The war itself was the out-crop of a new world to which humanity had not adjusted itself. It was the achievements of our applied science that set us the problem of a more complete environment. What the war has done has been to force our recognition of the law that we must conform to the new conditions or perish. We knew that was true for biology but it is as stringent for human society. The laws that underpin our common life were once promulgated from the cloudy, stormy peaks of Sinai. And many a social law has been learned since then under like conditions, in hours of stress and of revolution. Only by keeping the law increasingly revealed has society held its own. The War has been our Sinai. The law for the new world has been promulgated through its fire and darkness—the law of human solidarity, that we are bound to take other peoples into account, into our respect, into terms of fellowship. President Wilson, President Smuts, and as I believe, our own Prime Minister have been working for this end. But how few among the chief men of Christendom have shown a grasp of this law, and what a minority of citizens are seriously giving their moral support!

It is because we transgress the law thus urgently laid upon us, that we suffer from the curse—unemployment and revolution, terror, starvation and utter chaos. This is the crusade which has to be preached from one end of the world to the other, to incline men's hearts to keep this law. For Christ died and rose again in order that human life might continually rise to the advancing claims of its environment, and so be saved. Then the longing of creation will be satisfied and the purpose of God fulfilled in the revealing of the sons of God.

Who will catch this vision of things and communicate it? Who above all will let it convert the entire habit of his mind? In no other way can the coming generation be saved from the destruction to which every thinking man knows it is otherwise doomed.

THE GRIFFIN TYPIST HEARS FROM HOME

By Rose Allen.

Iowa Center, September.

Dear Daughter Phyllis:

I was real pleased to get your long letter telling me what a good time you were having playing tennis now that it's begun to cool off a bit. Your snapshots were very good, specially the one of you all twisted up trying to reach out for a ball. I never would believe that any body ever looked like the pictures on the sporting supplements before. Beatrice speaking of speed says it would take a mighty fast lens to keep up with you, and I only hope, Phyllis, that this winter you will take care of yourself and not go out too much. I don't want you getting all run down and coming down with some heathen ailment and me not there to nurse you.

This has been a great week with the Country Fair on for three days and everybody from all over the state coming down to Center Lake. We've had a houseful of course and most of the time four extra autos in the yard. Seems as if I did a Saturday baking every day of the week, but lands sake, I was glad enough to have them here. Of course there was your aunt and uncle Sims, the Bakers from Keokuk, your father's cousins, and the Leonard boys who brought some of their prize Holsteins down and carried off two first prizes and a third.

I don't know when I've enjoyed anything more than walking round the Exhibit Hall hearing what folks had to say about the show. I got first prize on my raised biscuit and second on graham bread and on preserves and jellies I got two firsts and one second. There was lots of other entries I might have put in too but altogether I made \$24 besides the honour of the thing.

L'ART NOUVEAU.

Beatrice got a second prize and an honourable mention for her art work, the autumn woods and a new one of the lake. She said they weren't nearly as good as the drawing she did this year that wasn't even hung, but it was such an outlandish looking thing that I don't blame the committee for not wanting it round. This new teacher I wrote you about has some crazy motion about teaching drawing from the movies. She wants them to catch the most significant image, to use observation, memory, imagination. My aunt's cat! I don't know whether the class used their imaginations or not, but any one who looks at the pictures has got to.

I wanted to exhibit the embroidered centerpiece you took first prize for three years running, but your Pa said the state had seen it often enough. I thought you might as well have another \$5 for it, but I suppose he thought perhaps it might not take another first and then your feelings would be hurt.

Your uncle Jesse got the prize for the biggest pumpkin and I think a lot of others too. He was so tickled that he had his picture taken with it and when he cuts it up he says he's going to make every one he gives a piece to tell him how many pies it made, so as he can keep the record.

FARMING IN 1922.

A new thing this year was the results of experiments made in the practical farmers' course at the University. They had a sample of the different soils round here and gave their prizes taking the richness of the ground into account. For instance the fellow that had first class loam had to take a bigger handicap in the final counting up of scores than the chap that had poor ground to start with but made the most of it. Of course it was mostly the youngsters that went in for these new fangled notions but if they can prove that it pays their fathers will have to take to it too.

We had some horse-racing and I went to it if I am a church member in good and regular standing. We heard there was going to be some money up and the police had a lot of what they called plain clothes men gum-shoeing around. But they was anything but plain clothes, as anybody could see with half an eye. They had some men dressed up like country Rubes that haven't been seen round these parts for years, except in the movies. Nobody was going to bet with them, try as they would. And then there was some funny dressed women that might have been detectives or maybe only city folks. They didn't belong round here was plain because they never looked at the exhibits at all, just passed right through the hall in different like.

QUOITS AS PITCHED IN IOWA.

The thing that pleased your father most was the horse-shoe pitching contest. You'd never believe how excited folks got over that. You see since Des Moines took it up for a tournament it has been all the rage and you could see all the men in town practising in their back yards and going out to the ball grounds to match up with the others. Your pa does real well at it, but he'll keep at it till he gets plum tuckered out if any one that's just about a match for him happens along. There was 75 competing in the three days and some of the coaches from the schools around came down to try it out too.

Take it altogether it was a pretty exciting week and I think I'll have to go to bed now and write more next time. Tell Madge I was glad to see her in the snapshots, but I wish she'd send me a real picture some time.

Your loving Mother.

IN IRELAND NOW

Shrewd Opinions from Returned English Artisans

By a Trade Union Correspondent.

Manchester, Aug. 29.

One of the little noticed features of Ireland's relapse into savagery is the gradual return to their native land of many of those skilled English artisans who had found a market for their talents on the other side of the Irish Channel. Small as their chance is of finding work here just now they yet prefer to take the risk rather than subject themselves and their families any longer to the conditions now prevailing in Ireland.

Some people may be surprised to hear that there were many English workmen in Ireland, seeing what a large number of male emigrants leave there every year for the States, but Irish manufacturers have imported many of their more highly skilled workmen from England for many years. The labour that emigrates from Ireland is not the skilled variety from the factories, but the unskilled labour from the villages. The most turbulent portion of the slum populations of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consists almost exclusively of rough characters of Irish extraction who find employment at heavy tasks requiring no intelligence but plenty of brute strength. It is unfortunate for England that her re-absorption of nationals is entirely one sided. The Free State shows no desire to get back its exiles in England and they show as little to return and be governed by their fellow countrymen.

As most of the news from Ireland is now heavily censored it is interesting to get from the returning English workmen their accounts of conditions over there, for it would be difficult to find a better critic and observer than the slow, tolerant, goodnatured, English working-man. Unless his inherent instinct for fair play is outraged he is little disposed to be censorious of his neighbour's failings, and is more inclined to take a generous view than be over critical.

SHEEPISH ACQUIESCENCE IN MURDER.

We met a typical example at a branch office of a trade union last week, a sturdy middle-aged artisan who had just arrived from Cork, and was inquiring what the chances were of obtaining work in Manchester. He said that he had done no work to speak of for the last two months, but his employer had kept him on half time in the hope of an improvement in trade and local conditions. Things, however, got steadily worse and so he determined to return to the old country with his family. Asked if it was the rebels he was fed up with he answered with great emphasis "and t'others," and gave us to understand that he thought the average Free Stater was little better than the Republican.

It appeared that the sheepish acquiescence of the bulk of the peo-

ple to violence and robbery angered him almost as much as the outrages of the rebels. These, he said, were mostly lads of from 15 to 20 years of age, led by toughs who had acquired a liking for brigandage in the old Republican army. The girls of the same age were worse, he said, than their brothers, and at home such hoydens and hobbledohys would be thrashed by their fathers and mothers and made to behave. In Ireland, he continued, the children had not a chance. Violence and murder had been condoned by the Sinn Fein teachers in the schools as means to attain an end. The clergy with few exceptions had never spoken out as they ought to have done and mothers and fathers did not seem to have the same goodhumoured authority over their children as in England. As a result of this, most of the schoolboys during the war were encouraged to look upon their big brothers fighting the English as heroes, and had come to think that it was a fine thing to have a revolver and shoot somebody—an Englishman, of course, for preference, but if there were no Englishmen handy, then anyone else would do whom it was possible to work up a grievance against.

Not the least attractive element in the life of these young brigands, he said, was its immunity from danger. Active service for them usually consisted in ambushing Free State forces from positions that always had a carefully prepared line of retreat planned beforehand, and if one should be so unfortunate as to be caught red-handed in murder it only meant internment under comfortable conditions until their friends planned their escape, or until some sort of truce was patched up. As most of the officers and politicians on the Free State side had near relations in similar positions in the rebel ranks it was impossible to take harsh measures against the rank and file of the rebel army unless similar action was taken against these who commanded them, and owing to the clannish instincts of the Irish this was unthinkable. Every time artillery was used against the rebels, he continued, there was an outcry from people who had no sympathy with Republican aims but who thought it was taking an unfair advantage of men who had only machine-guns and rifles. He thought that there was about one man in four sympathetic to the rebels in the south and southwest of Ireland. Half the families he knew were divided on the point, but although the majority were against the rebels they were also strongly against any drastic methods of dealing with them, "in case their Pat should get hurt."

THE POLICY OF INTIMIDATION.

He said that it was the custom of the rebels when they occupied a

town to command the old members of the Republican forces to join them or be shot. This policy was successful in getting them a large number of helpers to dig trenches and fortify buildings, if it did not provide very reliable fighting material. Two young apprentices in the factory at which he worked were called up in this way, he said, and had not been heard of since. During the occupation of Cork the feature that impressed him most was the cowardly passivity of the populace when faced with a handful of young desperadoes.

He described how lorries full of young rebels drove up and their occupants fired factories and smashed machinery while the employees stood about and dared not lift a hand to protect their only means of subsistence. Had the people made any firm stand against these outrages he believed they would have ceased long ago, but no Irish crowd would have the courage to behave as the Londoners did when Field-Marshal Wilson was shot and an unarmed crowd pursued the murderers until they were captured. Nothing could have been better than this pertinent illustration to show the gulf there is between the people of the two nations.

In pre-war days any description of Ireland given us by visitors here pictured the natives as being entirely under the thumb of the priest. We inquired of our friend, who had been in Ireland 20 years, if that was his opinion. He said that during the last five years there had been a revolution in that respect and the younger generation cared as little for the priests now as for anyone else. He gave several instances in which priests have been lucky to escape with their lives when they have endeavoured to interfere with the dastardly amusements of their parishioners. For this he blamed the priests themselves, remarking that they condoned the cowardly murders of ex-soldiers and English in the years that immediately followed the end of the war, and were now only reaping what they had sown. He said they were now also in great difficulties financially, as the people would not pay the dues as readily as they used to do.

AN IDIOT LUST FOR CRIME.

Finally he related some anecdotes showing that the notorious outrage at Tralee where the rebels started a locomotive at full speed down a main line with no one in charge, and a terrible disaster was only averted by the presence of mind of a signalman who switched it on to a siding, was only one of many similar examples of an idiot lust for wholesale murder and destruction.

Such stories prove that the old chronicler who wrote an account of Ireland and the Irish for an edition of Camden's Britannia in 1753 and said that

"Robberies here are not looked upon as infamous but are committed with great barbarity in all parts of the country. They (the Irish) are of opinion that neither violence, robbery, nor murder, are displeasing to God. Moreover they say they do but follow the example of

their forefathers, that this is the only method of livelihood they have, and it would sully their honour to work for their bread and give over their desperate adventures."

—was not writing for his own age only, but for all time.

There is now more unanimity in the opinions of all sections of the English people on the Irish than there has ever been before. The Radicals are keeping quiet and feeling rather foolish because their Irish friends are justifying all the biting criticisms their Tory opponents ever passed on them. The Tories are gleefully watching the Irish prove to the world their incapacity sensibly to govern themselves. Labour is overjoyed to have the problem disposed of before they achieve office—if they ever do. The man in the street thinks it much better that Irishmen should be murdering each other than combining to murder English soldiers, and despite the Die-hards of the "Morning Post" there is one thing nearly everyone is in agreement over and that is, never to go back into that distressful island again. The Irish have had their opportunity and lost it.

PENDING the formation of a permanent Emergency Services Organization on a voluntary basis, the Government propose to create a Special Constabulary Force in Hongkong. Application forms are now being sent out for the purpose of obtaining the names of those willing to serve in the new force should the necessity arise. The Special Contingent will consist of members of foreign communities who will serve under their own officers and will be made up of persons serving in special capacities, such as motor transport.

IN an article on Hongkong written for the "S. C. M. Post" by Mr. E. F. Brayham, an American writer, who was recently in the Far East, the following interesting remarks occur:—Why leave Hongkong voluntarily? You can never, and should never, be bored with its beauty, for at every turn, every day, you remark a novel view. . . . The ideal climate of California, the exquisite scenery of Loch Lomond, and the rugged beauty of Darjeeling are all within your grasp. It is really a wonderful island; I reiterate, wonderful, in no casual manner of a tourist, but of a student of nature.

Volumes have been written of Venice. Many have eulogized it by the well worn comment, "See Venice and die". How many have written of Hongkong in that strain? Visitors from Venice will tell you that there is a little Venice in your home town and not half as foul! Tramping down from the Peak I saw a dainty waterfall. In Kobe I paid five yen for an automobile to view a waterfall less picturesque and smaller in size. . . . If Hongkong were in the United States, it would be propagated as a prodigious spot. The British are, however, more conservative.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ =Tls. 5.91 at 71.95=	
\$8.21	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ =Tls. 132.89 at 71.95	
= \$184.70	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.2
Native Interest	04
Copper Cash	249,000
Bar Silver	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	Frs. 58.65
New York on London	G.\$4.43

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demand	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	75
Demand	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
PARIS—	
Demand	993
INDIA—	
Demand	258 $\frac{1}{2}$
HONGKONG—	
Demand	75
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
BATAVIA—	
Demand	196 $\frac{1}{2}$
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	69 $\frac{1}{4}$

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 m/s. Credits	3/6
4 m/s. Docs.	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 m/s. Credits	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 m/s. Docs.	3/7
NEW YORK—	
Demand	76
4 m/s. Credits	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 m/s. Docs.	79
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1040
Closing business done at:—	
London T.T.	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York T.T.	75 $\frac{1}{4}$

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATE FOR OCTOBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.22 @ 3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1
" 1 @ 998	Frs. 11.12
" 1.17 @ 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 63	Yen 1.77
" 1 @ 265 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees 2.96
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 17.65	It. Lire 19.66
Marks and Roubles	no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Oct. 13:—

It. Lire 17.40	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.95	Tl. 1
Marks 1,600.00	Tl. 1

Quotations, Oct. 12:—

It. Lire 103.60	£1 stg.
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Francs and Sterling

Paris, Oct. 12.

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted to-day at £1=Frs. 58.66.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Oct. 14.

At the close of business on the 13th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 35,453,000 and \$36,900,000.

These figures include Tls. 6,400,000 and \$23,500,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars. Bar Silver.—There were no arrivals during the week.

Shipments were:—

1039 bars to Hangchow
Sycee.—There were no movements of sycee during the week.

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$560,000 from Hangchow
200,000 „ River Ports

\$760,000

Shipments were:—

\$100,000 to Tungchow

SILVER.

The spot price in London has declined $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the forward $\frac{1}{4}$ d. during the week, Thursday's quotation being 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ready and 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. forward, as against 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ready and 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. forward last week. India has been the only buyer; China has been a seller, also the Continent. The report that the Canton Mint is closing down has no doubt been a bear influence as regards China, and from all points of view it looks as if there would not be very much silver required for Shanghai between now and Chinese New Year unless the Canton and other Mints become active again. The price of dollars keeps low, 72.2 yesterday, and unless there is a rise in price it seems unlikely that the Mints will require to mint silver.

Being a holiday in the U. S. A. on Thursday, there was no silver news in yesterday, but the latest quotation was 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The latest London/New York cross rate was 443 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EXCHANGE.

The week has been rather a broken one owing to Tuesday having been a public holiday to commemorate the foundation of the Chinese Republic. The exchange market has been very erratic. The closing rate of last week, T.T. selling 3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., held till Monday, when the quoted rate dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., at which it remained during the day. The opening rate on Wednesday was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. down, 3/5d., at which it remained till shortly after opening on Thursday, when the market again weakened and the quoted rate dropped to T.T. 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and later to 3/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the present level, at which the market is steady with possible sellers at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. over the rate. For Gold Dollars T.T. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ is obtainable, and for buying banks would take 4 m/s. L/C Sterling at 3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 4 m/s. G.\$77.

Dutch Indies Loan

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.

The issue of City of Sourabaya six per cent. bonds, to the value of 6,000,000 guilders, at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ is impending.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Heavy Sales of Yarn and Local Cloth: Better Tone in Piece Goods and More Optimism

Oct. 14.

The resumption of business after the Mid-Autumn settlement has been attended by a very greatly improved feeling in the local market. Especially is this the case with cotton yarn, and not only have the mills made heavy sales but cargo is moving freely into the interior. At the same time a gratifying demand for local cloth has been in evidence, and without question the position of our mills is very much relieved. There is an almost equal improvement recorded in piece goods. Merchants have more confidence in the political situation in the north and accordingly purchases against orders have been made. The worst part of the present situation is the produce market, the export trade being absolutely stagnant.

PIECE GOODS.

The position of piece goods seems to be brighter and a growing optimism is noted on the part of Chinese dealers. They report inquiry from both Yangtze and northern markets, and as a consequence of this demand business has shown a considerable improvement. To start with, following the settlement prices did not advance, but within the last few days dealers seem to have been in a position to call for higher rates and they have not displayed any great keenness to sell. This is accounted for by the fact that replacing costs are higher than local values and there are practically no indent goods on the books.

Sales of Fancies are reported at covering prices. Where holders of White Shirting have been tempted to reduce their stocks particularly in the better qualities sharp losses have in some instances had to be faced. Both Tientsin and Szechuan have taken a quantity of white shirting and show a considerable interest in Greys.

Both auction and other cargo has moved freely. Northern markets are now confident that Chang Tso-lin will not take the field before the spring and accordingly are putting through a certain amount of business.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market.—With an increased demand for yarn, mills have been purchasing fair quantities of Chinese cotton. Until Thursday the cotton market showed a very firm tendency, but the tone is now rather easier. Latest quotations:—

Tungchow	Tls. 29.00
Shanghai	" 28.50
Shensi	" 29.60
Hankow	" 26.50

Yarn.—The yarn position has shown a very considerable improvement during the week, and the situation of the mills is greatly relieved. Two foreign mills alone

have sold 10,000 bales this week, and judging by the figure the total quantity booked is probably over 20,000 bales. A lot of the yarn sold is undoubtedly accumulated stock made out of dear cotton during these past months, and profit on it is questionable. At the same time there is a certain amount of forward business in which cheaper cotton will come.

PRODUCE.

In the local produce market the month of September is said to have been the worst recorded in the past seven years. While a certain amount of business appears to be passing in Tientsin and Hankow, as far as Shanghai is concerned trade is at a standstill. Tientsin's business consists of groundnuts for Europe, while in the case of Hankow there have been purchases of sesamum seed, but it is likely that they are of a speculative nature.

INTERESTING EXPORTS FROM AMERICA

And Far Eastern Fancies that She Likes to Buy

An important and significant report showing the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai to the United States, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii for the nine months ending September 30, 1922, and a comparison with the same period for the preceding year has just been issued by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General.

While it is impossible for us to give the report in its entirety at this time certain interesting bits of information catch the eye at once, such as the fact that the export of works of art, including jade and other ornaments, pictures, paintings and the like from Shanghai to

America has increased from \$67,823 to \$117,479. The export of books from Shanghai to America has increased something like \$5,000 in value, which raises the query in the lay mind, what books?

The standard export, eggs, shows a decrease in shipments to America in fresh consignments, while frozen eggs have fallen off in quantity but not in value and the dried cargo shows an increase. Lacquerware, not quoted in 1921 shows an export value in 1922 of \$3,206 and Mah Jongg sets, hitherto unenumerated, leap into startling prominence this year to the amount of \$56,292.

The summary gives the following figures:

	1921	1922
	\$	\$
To the United States	49,907,782	38,700,080
To the Philippine Islands	860,049	763,878
To the Hawaiian Islands	46,061	47,514
Returned (as unsalable, unsuitable etc., etc.)		
American goods to U.S.	32,720	500,254

There were no declared exports to Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 11, 1922, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1922.	1921.
Gross receipts	\$83,614.13	\$66,079.69
Loss by currency depreciation	35,807.25	21,626.69
Effective receipts	\$48,006.88	\$44,453.00
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.31	34.30
Car miles run	115,230	108,175
Passengers carried	2,938,820	2,447,170

SHANGHAI WHOLESALE PRICES

In issuing the index number of wholesale prices in Shanghai for September, the Commissioner of the Treasury Department's bureau of Markets states:—

The index number of wholesale prices current at Shanghai in September is the sixth drop since March, 1922, successively. It totals 105.1, being the lowest one during the past 20 months. In comparison with the figures of August and the corresponding month of last year, it shows a decline of 1.1 per cent. and 5.7 per cent. respectively.

Our monthly figures since September, 1921, are given below:—

		Miscellaneous										
		Cereals	Other food products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total	Average
Last Wed.												
Sept.	1921	122.2	110.8	107.4	109.3	93.3	121.3	101.3	111.4	106.8	111.4	
Oct.	"	117.9	112.7	107.8	106.3	92.9	123.3	97.3	109.2	105.7	110.2	
Nov.	"	116.3	111.2	104.8	106.5	94.8	115.8	96.1	111.1	104.4	108.6	
Dec.	"	119.3	112.3	106.9	104.8	92.4	123.6	95.2	113.7	106.2	109.9	
Jan.	1922	128.2	114.6	110.0	102.9	91.9	121.4	94.1	107.7	103.8	111.9	
Feb.	"	132.0	111.2	108.0	104.1	91.7	120.1	92.5	108.8	103.3	111.7	
Mar.	"	135.3	119.4	108.2	103.1	92.3	117.0	99.9	108.5	104.4	114.3	
Apr.	"	134.3	117.8	108.9	103.9	90.9	114.3	90.4	109.4	101.2	113.2	
May	"	125.5	119.3	103.0	98.4	93.7	116.5	94.8	107.2	103.0	109.8	
June	"	127.5	114.7	104.6	96.2	93.2	114.2	85.5	105.1	99.5	108.5	
July	"	127.1	118.8	103.1	93.4	92.9	114.5	84.4	106.2	99.5	108.4	
Aug.	"	121.5	115.2	101.6	94.9	91.6	113.0	84.1	102.4	97.8	106.2	
Sept.	"	122.7	109.6	101.3	95.2	92.2	113.1	80.4	101.7	96.8	105.1	
Sept.	"	*140.3	129.3	138.7	129.5	169.6	165.1	168.3	121.7	156.2	138.6	

* Average prices of February, 1913, taken as 100.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK**Half-Yearly Report**

The following is the report of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. for presentation to the 85th half yearly meeting of shareholders:—

The net profit of the bank for the past half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, rebate on bills, etc. shows Y.14,902,694.04 inclusive of Y.4,847,143.40 brought forward from last account.

The Directors propose that Y.4,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Y6,000,000.

The balance, Y.4,902,694.04, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

The P. & O. Annual Report

London, Oct. 10.

The annual report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company states that net profits for the year were £696,660, as compared with £623,531 in the previous year. The report states that every outward vessel was fully booked up this season. There was a slight improvement in the outward cargo trade, but this is still very poor. The Company has plans for several new mailboats.—Reuter.

Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.

London, Oct. 10.

The report of Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, shows a net profit for the year of £149,000 as compared with £164,000 in the previous year. After provision being made for payment on preference shares, a 5 per cent. dividend on deferred shares is proposed. Last year the dividend on deferred shares was 7½ per cent. The same amount is to be carried forward as in the previous year, namely, £45,000.—Reuter.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 30 amounted to 76,695 tons and the sales during the same period to 96,047 tons.

Fast New N. Y. K. Ship

London, Oct. 6.

The Nagasaki Maru, the first of two new turbine liners of 5,500 tons gross built on the Clyde for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's passenger and mail service between Shanghai and Japan, has just successfully completed her official trials. She sails from Southampton for the East on November 4 with a full complement of passengers. Her speed is 18½ knots, enabling the completion of the voyage between

Shanghai and Nagasaki in 27 hours, a reduction of 10 hours from the present time.—Reuter.

September Rubber Output

	lb.
Bute	22,600
Consolidated	57,407
Dominion	31,835
Karan	9,351
Kota Bahrob	33,532
Shanghai Kedah	19,137
Shanghai Pahang	18,414
Sungei Duri	30,719
Tanah Merah	42,400

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8A PEKING ROAD, Shanghai

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NOTE

CAPITAL INVESTED, with dividends or Interest payable every six months.

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LAW REPORTS

THE BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES

Claim by the Compradore

An echo of the bogus insurance company fraud was heard in H. M. Supreme Court last Friday, when Dzung Zeu-san, late compradore of the "German-American Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Baltimore," and the "World's Insurance Underwriters," brought a claim against G. Y. Chalmers and A. M. Spence to recover \$80, being part of the moneys advanced to defendants by plaintiff. The case was heard by Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, and Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Rodger said plaintiff had found that there was about \$80 belonging to the defendants (now serving a term of imprisonment) in the hands of the police, and he was therefore suing for recovery of that amount.

The Registrar—How is this money in the hands of the police?

Mr. Rodger—It was in their possession when they were arrested. I presume it will be kept by the police until they are released.

The Registrar observed that if money was found on a man when arrested, the money must be held to belong to him unless actually proved to be the proceeds of a larceny, in which case an order for its return would be made. In this case, he knew of no order having been made.

Mr. Rodger—This money is actually part of the money advanced by plaintiff.

An officer of the British Gaol stated that the summons had been served on the defendants, who said they did not wish to attend court.

Plaintiff gave evidence as to working for the defendants for about two months, during which time he advanced over Tls. 5,000. He had lost the whole amount, not a cent having been returned.

The Registrar—Didn't you get anything out of it? Did you receive back some of the premiums?

Plaintiff—Nothing at all. The money was advanced to Chalmers and Wallace, witness added, not to Spence.

The Registrar—In that case, Spence's name must be struck out. Judgement will be given against Chalmers for \$80, with costs.

INQUIRIES made at the International Banking Corporation, Hong-kong, with reference to the disappearance of \$200,000 have elicited the information that investigations by the bank showed that no mistake had been made in the accounts. It was also found that the vaults and safe have not been tampered with. The whole thing remains to be a mystery.

WHEN THE TYPHOON THREATENED

A Salvage Claim for a Cargo of Timber Afloat in the River

A strange story of adventure on the Bund on the night of August 6 last, when the centre of a typhoon accompanied by a tidal wave was hourly threatening Shanghai, was told to Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, during the hearing of a novel claim for salvage. Mr. H. B. Charlesworth and Mr. H. Hansen, who were described as "two yachtsmen anxious for the safety of their own and other craft on the river," brought an action for \$203 against the China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., for services rendered in landing logs adrift from Peking Road Jetty, which conduct was characterized by the defence as a "gratuitous salvage."

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Mansel Reece for the defendants.

The claim being one for a liquidated amount supported by an affidavit and plaintiff's contentions being admitted up to a certain point, evidence was called by defendants to prove their right to defend. Mr. T. Cranston, of the China Import & Export Lumber Co. accordingly went into the box. He stated that on the night of the typhoon, after having dined with some friends, he drove to the Bund to see what had been the effect of the typhoon. Witness noticed that some coolies were landing lumber. This was at 11.15 p.m. He met Mr. C. L. Seitz, also connected with defendant company, who asked him whether the lumber belonged to them. If it did, witness's instructions were to bring some coolies to take charge of it. Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Hansen were landing the lumber and had ordered motor-trucks to take it to some place in Avenue Haig. Witness went to the Central Police Station to ask if the lumber could be held on the Bund until his return. On returning to the Bund, he told plaintiffs that the lumber belonged to the company. He said to them, "This lumber is ours. What are you going to do with it?" After some conversation Mr. Hansen was asked to land the timber, after which witness would take charge of it. Plaintiffs were told that they would be paid for coolie hire, but were not promised anything for their services. They replied that they would see the job through. Mr. Hansen, witness recalled, said they were "not going to do the work for love." The understanding was that the timber should be stacked on the site of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was 200 ft. from the pontoon. Witness suggested that the motor-trucks be sent away. The two self-appointed guardians of property had intended to stack it in the garden of the house belonging to one of them.

THE RESCUE.

Leave having been given by the Registrar to defend the last two

causes of action (respecting the cost of hiring the motor-trucks and claim for work done), Mr. Wing opened his case. Counsel said that the typhoon had touched Shanghai on the night in question and the full force of the weather was expected at any minute. The plaintiffs were walking along the Bund. Both were interested in things on the river, Mr. Hansen in particular, who was very well known as a yachtsman. At Peking Road Jetty they noticed that P.W.D. coolies were breaking up a raft, in order to preserve the jetty. Why plaintiffs' attention was particularly drawn to the logs was because they were floating up-stream. Although defendants had characterized their conduct as interfering, they had hoped to rescue the property for its owners. From 8.30 p.m. until very late they employed coolies to rescue the wood. A considerable amount was brought in at some risk to those engaged in the work. It had been impossible to leave it on the foreshore. The owners were unknown, and there were no means of ascertaining who they might be. Besides it was in any case unwise to leave it on the Bund, as the water was rapidly rising. In that case the logs would again have drifted away. It became necessary to find some place of safety. Mr. Hansen's garden, where there was a watchman on duty, seemed the only likely place. It was a most amusing statement for defendants to make that they left two coolies so highly trained as to be able to manage the timber themselves. It consisted of from 200 to 300 pieces. How long would it have taken those very highly skilled coolies to perform this task?

PLAINTIFFS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Charlesworth stated that the P.W.D. coolies were pushing each plank into the stream. They were floating up-stream rapidly. Sampan coolies were sent out to recover the planks. They were a danger to plaintiffs' and other craft. In the first place witness and his friend engaged about 26 coolies, who were rescuing timber from the Nanking Road Jetty to the Customs Jetty. When about to load the lorry, they learnt that the timber could not be removed without permission. Witness then went to the Central Police Station. On coming back to the Bund he spoke to Mr. Cranston about his report to the police that they (plaintiffs) were stealing the timber. Mr. Cranston was immediately requested by witness to go to the station and have this statement corrected, witness at the same time pointing out to the lumber company's representative that a valuable act had been performed for his firm. At the police station, the charge room sergeant said he did not want any of the timber brought in there. Eventually Mr. Hansen suggested that it should be taken to his house. Regarding the question of payment for their services, Mr. Cranston had told them to send in the bill the following morning for transporting the timber to the Yokohama Specie Bank site. About 280 planks were recov-

ered. They went on with the work until next day.

In cross-examination, Mr. Charlesworth said that it was certainly their first and would be their last experience in salvage work. When the planks came down stream again on the ebb tide they might possibly have injured their boats as well as other peoples.

After he had replied to a number of questions relative to the proposal to take the timber to a place of safe keeping, counsel suggested to witness that his words indicated that he was going to hold the timber to ransom.

Witness—We had permission to hold on to the timber. And then in the first place we were not satisfied that it was the property of the China Import & Export Lumber Co. If I saw a bar of soap on the Bund I would have been equally justified in saying that it was manufactured by Lever, Bros.

The Registrar—Does the witness understand what a lien is?

Witness—Perfectly.

The Registrar—Well, he was merely going to make the lien more effective.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Witness—Possession is nine points of the law. (Laughter.)

Counsel—I suppose you were going to split the sum you claim for services. You are going to have \$100 each.

Witness—That is wrong. We have not discussed it together. Besides, we haven't got it yet.

The Registrar—There will not be another action when you do get something?

Counsel (to witness)—Do you think it right or reasonable that you should be paid for services which were gratuitous and unasked for?

Witness—I think it was a very reasonable thing to do. Without our services they would not have recovered one dollar's worth.

In reply to further questioning witness remarked that he got Mr. Cranston immediately to go with him to the station concerning the suggestion that they (plaintiffs) were stealing. Witness threatened legal proceedings over the matter.

Counsel—You are very fond of law?

Witness—No, I am not a litigant.

Counsel—Well, what are you keeping the Court all this time for?

Mr. Wing—Then why not pay up?

Mr. Hansen, in evidence, said he remained on the job the whole time. The flood tide was very strong; while the waves were continually washing over the Bund. He strenuously denied that they broke up the raft to take the logs away.

Cross-examined, witness stated that it was quite true that he had approached Mr. Seitz about the claim. They talked together in a friendly manner. Mr. Seitz promised to approach the directors of the company. A day or two passed and witness spoke to Mr. Seitz on the telephone. Eventually he asked for a specific claim.

Counsel—Do you know that Mr. Seitz resented and still does resent the principle involved, but did recommend to Mr. Arnhold that you

should be paid something.

Witness—I do not know anything about that. Afterwards I was made an offer for a certain part of the claim.

In answer to the Registrar, witness said he based his claim for \$203 in respect of services rendered on the value of the timber, and time and trouble expended in its salvage.

A \$100 OFFER.

Mr. C. L. Seitz, called for the defendant firm, said that when Mr. Hansen called at his offices about the matter he did not thank the plaintiffs a little bit. Witness confessed that he felt prejudiced against him owing to the proposal of plaintiffs to store the timber at the house right out in the country. It was left with Mr. Arnhold to recommend the amount that should be paid as a gratuity to plaintiffs. This amount was \$100.

Witness, in cross-examination, was asked on what authority he had stated that Mr. Hansen broke up the raft.

Witness—By Hansen's description of how the raft got there.

In response to further remarks by Mr. Wing, witness said he would not like to make the suggestion that Mr. Hansen took the timber with dishonesty of purpose.

"Willing to wound yet afraid to strike," was counsel's comment.

Mr. T. Cranston, gave further particulars relating to the Bund interview with plaintiffs.

Mr. Mansel Reeces, in closing defendants' case, said that it was perfectly amazing that Mr. Charlesworth should have conceived the idea that plaintiffs were guardians of the lumber and decide that it was their duty to remove the wood. The action had been brought into Court because it was in the interests of everybody that the lumber company should fight against payment of these excessive demands. If they were admitted they would be out of all proportion to any ever before made in the history of law in a similar case. Mr. Seitz erred on the side of generosity in making the recommendation that he did. All he got for his trouble was a writ.

Mr. Wing contended that the services of his clients had been of very considerable value. There was no question of a gratuity. Defendants, most disingenuously, said that they were on the Bund. But they were there at a time which practically made their presence unnecessary thanks to the plaintiffs' action.

The Registrar confessed that the case was unlike any that had been before the local courts.

Mr. Wing—It is one of those problems which generally fall to the lot of a jury.

THE DECISION.

The Registrar decided to give a verdict for the defendants in respect to the claim for motor-truck hire. Judgement would be for plaintiffs in the sum of \$50 over the claim for services rendered. The amount claimed under the head of coolie and ricscha hire together with refreshments namely \$65 was admitted by the defence.

ANOTHER LIBEL ACTION

Local American Newspapers Sued by British Lawyer for Damages

An action for damages for alleged libel was started in the United States Court for China last Friday, the plaintiff being Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell who claims the sum of Tls. 50,000 from the China Press, Inc. (Delaware). Plaintiff's petition, which was filed on his behalf by Dr. H. C. Mei, is as follows:—

Comes now the plaintiff and complaining of the defendant for cause of action, respectfully shows unto this Honourable Court as follows:

1.—That the plaintiff is a British subject and the defendant is an American corporation publishing two newspapers at Shanghai, China, known as the "Evening Star" and the "China Press."

2.—That on September 29, 1922, the defendant caused to be published in said newspaper, the "Evening Star," the following words concerning plaintiff:—

"Fraud charge made against Atty. Kentwell." "British lawyer is co-defendant in action brought by Mr. Clough."

"Mr. L. K. Kentwell, a British lawyer, and Mr. G. R. Grove, 123 Szechuen Road, were charged with false and fraudulent misrepresentation in an action brought by Mr. H. B. Clough in the British Supreme Court before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, this morning."

"Mr. Clough bases his claim for the recession of a deed made in writing on September 1, 1921, whereby he, in consideration of the sum of \$3,000, assigned to Mr. Grove a certain judgement, recoverable by the plaintiff in the International Mixed Court in an action brought by him against Lia Keng-kee for \$5,943.25."

"The grounds of the action are that Mr. Clough was induced to execute the said deed or document in writing by false and fraudulent misrepresentation of the defendant and Lawrence K. Kentwell, the counsel for both parties to the said deed, to the effect that certain leasehold of the property, namely the remainder of the lease of 765 and 779 Avenue Road, entrusted to the said Lawrence K. Kentwell for sale under the order of the International Mixed Court, was of the value of \$3,000 and no more."

"According to Mr. Clough the property was of greater value and when it was shortly afterwards resold the original purchaser made a profit of \$500. Mr. Clough consequently asks \$1,000 damages and all costs. Mr. Philip Goldring appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kentwell for himself and Mr. Grove. Pleadings were ordered."

3.—That by said article and by the use and publication of said words figures and language used by the defendant as aforesaid, it intended to charge and assert and to be understood as charging and asserting and by the readers of newspapers published in Shanghai, China, and/or elsewhere were in fact understood as charging and asserting that this plaintiff had been charged with the crime of fraud and might be guilty thereof.

4.—That said charge, so made and caused to be published by the defendant and so understood and by it, intended to be understood by

the readers of said newspaper, was and is false scandalous, malicious and unprivileged, and did and does expose plaintiff to public hatred, contempt and obloquy by imputing to him dishonesty and dishonourable conduct as hereinbefore stated.

5.—That on September 30, 1922, defendant caused to be published in the said newspaper, the "China Press," the following words concerning plaintiff:—

"Charge of fraud is made against local attorney" "Mr. L. K. Kentwell made co-defendant in British Court suit.

"Charges of 'false and fraudulent misrepresentation' have been brought against Mr. L. K. Kentwell, British attorney, and Mr. G. R. Grove in an action taken by Mr. H. B. Clough in the British Supreme Court before Registrar G. W. King yesterday.

"Mr. Clough bases his claim for the recession of a deed made in writing on September 1, 1921, whereby he, in consideration of the sum of \$3,000 assigned to Mr. Grove a certain judgement, recoverable by the plaintiff in the International Mixed Court in an action brought by him against Lia Keng-kee.

"The grounds of the action are that Mr. Clough was induced to execute the said deed or document in writing by false and fraudulent misrepresentation of the defendant and Lawrence K. Kentwell, the counsel for both parties to the said deed, to the effect that certain leasehold of the property, namely the remainder of the lease of 765 and 779 Avenue Road, entrusted to the said Lawrence K. Kentwell for sale under the order of the International Mixed Court, was of the value of \$3,000 and no more.

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7.—That said charge so made and caused to be published by the defendant and so understood and by it intended to be understood by the readers of said newspaper, was and is false scandalous, malicious and unprivileged, and did and does expose plaintiff to public hatred, contempt and obloquy by imputing to him dishonesty and dishonourable conduct as hereinbefore stated.

8.—That at the time of said publications plaintiff was a resident of Shanghai, China, and was and still is there engaged in the practice of law, and that by reason of said publications, he was damaged in the sum of Tls. 50,000.

Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgement against said defendant for said sum, for costs and for such other relief as may be equitable and proper.

AMERICAN SAILOR'S DEATH

Accidental Drowning

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Eddy Warn Tucker, American seaman, bowman on the barge of the U.S.S. Black Hawk, before Mr. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday afternoon, the verdict returned by the jury of six American citizens being to the effect that the deceased met his death by accidental drowning. Medical testimony by Dr. Thomas Dunn and Dr. Charles E. Ryder, Commander Medical Corps U.S.N., agreed that the deceased had suffered no violence and that the body had not been in the water long.

Inspector Mellows of the River Police testified to the finding of a body at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, October 6, near the police barge at the Pootung landing. It was at first reported as the body of a Chinese, but was found to be a foreigner, and was removed to the public mortuary. A U.S. shield tattooed on the right forearm and the initials E.W.T. on underwear gave clues to the identity and the body was afterwards recognized by his shipmates. Deceased was fully dressed except for the absence of jacket and socks, and money was found in the trousers' pocket. The testimony of various sailors showed that Tucker was last seen at mess about 7.20 on Friday morning and was noted as missing at 8 o'clock the same morning. The testimony was unanimous in saying that deceased appeared perfectly normal, had no enemies and indeed was very popular with his shipmates.

ALLEGED SPURIOUS LIQUORS

Speeches of Counsel in French Court: The Question of Responsibility

The French Mixed Court was again crowded last Friday, at the resumed hearing before the President, M. Crépin, and Magistrate Nieh, of the charges brought against the German, A. Giesel, head of Giesel & Co., of being in possession of various liquors alleged to be spurious. The proceedings were marked by frequent outbursts by defendant, who protested that he was ignorant of the exact nature of the charges brought against him. A further charge, of selling wines in the French Concession with false labels, having been brought against the accused, at the request of M. H. le Gouvellec (prosecuting), the case was again adjourned.

Dr. O. Fischer (for the defence), in a speech lasting two hours, said that the most important point for the Court to consider was not whether there was proof that the defendant had sold the liquor and put false labels on the bottles.

The question was who were the parties or party who did.

THE BOTTLING PLANT.

Giesel & Co. was formed in 1908 and represented a German brewery. Defendant had for many years been engaged in the import and export business. Defendant had taken over the business of Reid's, Ltd. The property of this firm had been transferred to the Mercantile Bank of India, the Chinese American Bank of Commerce and the Asia Banking Corporation, as mortgagees. The first sale of this property was the Noilly Pratt vermouth. With regard to the finding of bottling apparatus at the Chaoufoong Road godown, Dr. Fischer pointed out that everyone acquainted with the wine and spirit trade in Shanghai knew that it was necessary to filter various liquors, bottle them and affix the necessary labels. This was done elsewhere. It was usual when exporting Vin de Bordeaux to China. Everything was got ready at the godown for carrying on this work. Liquor was taken from the Asia Banking Corporation in April. That in the hands of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce on June 20. It was Mr. Mack and Li (the godown keeper) who had sold the liquor. Mack and Li had been the accomplices in the theft of 230 cases. Reid's, Ltd., had really sold the liquor and falsified labels. This firm was at present in liquidation and there had been a claim for \$5,000 lodged against it in respect of this matter by the agents for the vermouth. That claim was now pending in the U. S. Court.

The President (to Giesel)—Can you explain why, when you were arrested, you said to an employee, "see, I have now been arrested"?

Defendant—There was nothing in that. Only a prejudiced mind could interpret those words as an admission of guilt. I was as a matter of fact very much surprised.

WHO SIGNED THE RECEIPTS?

Dr. Fischer next referred to the point, over which there has been such repeated argument by both sides, as to who signed the receipts for the order arranged by the prosecuting witness. He (M. Blumenthal) had told the Court that he was of the opinion that Giesel knew about the whole affair. This man, said Dr. Fischer, never went to Giesel's office because he was afraid some of his employees would recognize him. He had thought Giesel an accomplice, but even when Giesel and he were in the godown together, Blumenthal never thought of going upstairs where the defendant happened to be.

Dr. Fischer went on to refer to Mr. Mack's affairs with Moutrie & Co. Mack had previously been employed at Moutrie's and later with Reid's, Ltd. With Moutrie's he transacted private share business and was unable to pay his debts. There was nothing criminal in that.

The President said he would not proceed with this matter.

Continuing Dr. Fischer said that with reference to the agreement for the sale of wines and spirits to M. Blumenthal, there was no truth in the allegation that the defendant took part in this affair. It was very easy for Mack and his accomplices to say that. As regards the labels, the works manager of the Mercantile Printing Co. had declared that Mack gave the order.

THE PROSECUTION'S CONTENTION.

M. le Gouellec said that exact copies had been made of the mark. It was perfectly understood that the director of a company should be responsible for the actions and affairs of his business. It was a curious thing for Giesel to say that he was not interested in wines and spirits. There was no doubt that the consignment of Noilly Pratt vermouth was in the godown. That consignment had disappeared. Giesel's contention was that he had been robbed by his employees. In such circumstances surely it was usual to attempt to get redress. Giesel had taken over the liquors in the hands of Reid's, Ltd. He knew what kind of liquors they were and continued their fabrication. A suit had been filed against Reid's, Ltd., in the U. S. Court for a large sum over this spurious liquor which when put up was represented to be that of well known marks.

At this stage, the case was adjourned until Friday.

MR. MACK CHARGED AT POLICE COURT

Prosecution of British Subject by German for Infringing French Trademark

Arthur Charles Mack, clerk, unemployed, of 33 Sinza Road, was charged before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Thursday, with stealing on or about June 25, 1922, 227 cases of vermouth valued at \$1,362 and stored within the godown of Giesel & Co., for and on behalf of the Marshal of the U. S. Court for China. There was a further charge that in or during the months of July and August, 1922, in the godown of Giesel & Co., the accused without the knowledge of the complainant, Albert Giesel, forged certain trade marks and trade descriptions by branding and stamping corks, capsules and packing cases with the trade mark of Hennessy's cognac, the marks so nearly representing those of James Hennessy & Co. as to be calculated to deceive, contrary to Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, of 1887.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to prosecute and Mack was represented by Mr. J. Anderson.

The charges having been read to the accused, the Magistrate asked: "What are you going to do about the second charge, Mr. Goldring?"

Mr. Goldring—I ask for a remand for one week.

The Magistrate replied that he

wanted to hear more about the second charge before granting a remand. The prosecuting solicitor would have to satisfy the Court that provisions existed in China for the protection of trade marks and copyrights. The complainant was a German, Mr. Giesel, and Messrs. Hennessy, said his Worship, were French. There was no such thing as forging a trade description.

Mr. Goldring—If that is your ruling we will take out the words "trade description."

The Magistrate—It is not my ruling. It is the law. Do you know the definition of a trade mark?

Mr. Goldring—That is in the Act, your Worship. I will prove that the trade mark was registered in Hongkong and in England.

TRADEMARK TRAPS.

The Magistrate—Is a German a proper person to institute proceedings for the protection of a French trade mark?

Mr. Goldring—We will prove that it can be done.

Mr. Goldring then went on to refer to the fact that there had been Mixed Court decisions in Shanghai on the infringements of trade marks. To this the Magistrate observed that the prosecution had to prove that an agreement existed between the British Government and the German Government for the protection of British trade marks in regard to German subjects, and the protection of German trade marks in regard to British subjects. Mr. Goldring would have to prove his contentions up to the hilt before he (the Magistrate) allowed a charge in which a German alleged that a British subject forged a French trade mark, to be levelled at a British subject.

According to the Merchandise Marks Act a master was responsible for any offences committed by his servant in his master's business, unless a master did everything possible to prevent the commission of an offence by his servant. In the present case, was the master the proper person to prosecute his servant? If the master were a British subject he would be criminally liable, and it might be shown that the master was not so innocent.

Mr. Goldring—The object of this prosecution is to clear ourselves. We have to show our *bona fides*, and the only way to do it is to bring this charge.

The Magistrate—If the French Mixed Court finds Giesel guilty, is he the proper person to prosecute here?

Mr. Goldring—He must be.

The Magistrate—You have to prove that a German can prosecute a British subject for the infringement of a French trade mark.

Mr. Goldring—I understand that Hennessy's are registered in Hongkong and therefore in England.

After further remarks on both sides, Mr. Goldring stated that he proposed to call in evidence of the French authorities.

The Magistrate—You cannot subpoena a French citizen in this Court.

Mr. Goldring—I ask for a remand for one week.

The Magistrate—I do not feel inclined to remand on the second charge. I will grant a remand on the larceny charge.

Mr. Goldring—We are not prepared to withdraw the second charge.

In reply, his Worship stated that Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act was not the proper authority on which to make a charge. It should have been made under the Order in Council. It was impossible to forge a trade description.

At the request of the prosecution, the words "trade description" were struck out of the charge.

PARADOX OF MIXED JURISDICTION.

The Magistrate (referring to a previous remark by Mr. Goldring): It is curious for a German to come here and say, "I am a German, but under the jurisdiction of the Chinese court, and propose to show what a Chinese Court could do." He will have to show me what a Chinese court would do. Would a Chinese court outside of Shanghai entertain this action? The prosecution, the Magistrate remarked, could sue a British subject for an infringement of the trade mark. The prosecution had to show that the Order in Council applied to the second charge. The whole object of the Merchandise Marks Act was that British subjects should respect the trade marks of foreign citizens, if those citizens are bound to respect British trade marks.

After further comment, the Magistrate said to Mr. Goldring, "You ask for a remand for one week. Do you wish to lodge further charges?"

Mr. Goldring—Yes, your Worship, we have one.

Counsel then read out the further charge, that on September 9 the defendant was alleged to have stolen bottles, corks, capsules and brandy, the property of Giesel & Co. Replying to an observation of the Magistrate, Mr. Goldring stated that the godown from which the goods were alleged to have been stolen was at No. 1A Chaofoong Road, and was the same godown mentioned in the first charge.

Mr. Anderson objected to bail in \$3,000.

The Magistrate remarked that in many cases, where the bail was very high and out of proportion to the offence, the poor man stayed in prison, while the rich man could walk along the Bund if he felt so inclined.

Mr. Goldring—It is not a case for nominal bail.

Mr. Anderson—I suggest \$1,000.

Mr. Goldring—Halve it and call it \$2,000.

The accused was remanded for a week, bail being fixed in two sureties of \$500 each.

CHINESE SEAMEN AT LAW

Libel Action Against the Seamen's Union Heard in the Mixed Court

The libel action brought by the Chinese Merchant Marine Mutual Aid Society against the Chinese Seamen's Union (Shanghai branch) and its chairman, Lin Wai-man, was heard by Messrs. Yui and Blackburn at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning.

Messrs. R. N. Macleod and Y. S. Ziar appeared to prosecute and Mr. L. W. Hartigan defended.

In opening the case, Mr. Macleod said that, acting on the suggestion of the bench at the last hearing, he wrote to Mr. Hartigan stating certain terms on which his clients were prepared to withdraw the present charge, but up to that time he had seen no reply. Mr. Hartigan, however, had informed him that he had replied the previous day. There had been ample time, submitted counsel, for Mr. Hartigan to reply, but apparently defendants thought fit to wait until the last moment. Counsel assured the court that his clients had done their best to bring about a settlement, and they were willing to withdraw the present charge if defendants in this case would withdraw the two allegations they had made in another case that plaintiffs had misappropriated certain moneys and stolen certain books, and tender a public as well as a private apology to the plaintiff society. Counsel said that they were not anxious that the Court should go into the present matter.

PUBLIC INSULTS.

The defendants, Mr. Macleod said, were charged with publicly insulting and attacking plaintiffs. They wanted this stopped and wished to point out that it was not until these proceedings had been instituted that the answer was made charging plaintiffs with theft, which was an entirely different matter and which they would leave to the Court.

The present charge, said Mr. Macleod, was that defendants were responsible for the publication of certain statements in the Shanghai "Journal of Commerce" on September 21 and 22, under the heading "Public Notice of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union." This dealt with the seamen's strike in Hongkong and with certain subscriptions agreed upon immediately thereafter. Reference was made to some dispute between the two organizations and the name of the Merchant Marine Mutual Aid Society was mentioned more than once. The concluding part of the notice said that the object of the advertisement was "to expose the members of this Society to all seamen and to all those who uphold justice and public opinion."

Mr. Macleod then proceeded to read the translation of the notice as follows:—"They (the Society) have obtained benefits of increased wages by the efforts of others.

and are now attempting to upset the Union. . . . What can be more hateful if they again repeat 'their shameful deed and rejoice over it?' The advertisement further charged plaintiffs with being ignorant and stupid, and termed them as traitors.

Such an advertisement, continued Mr. Macleod, was calculated to do harm and cause strife among seamen, as it attempted to show how shameless an organization plaintiffs were. Counsel then submitted that the inference was that Lin was connected with the publication of the notice. The public press was not a place to offer public insults of this sort, regardless of who was in the right and who was in the wrong.

The advertising manager of the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" was then called and produced the original copy of the advertisement.

Mr. Hartigan stated that his clients admitted that the advertisement was published upon instructions from the Seamen's Union. He stated further that Lin Wai-man was chairman of the Seamen's Union.

Mr. Macleod asked for a sentence so as to prevent repetitions.

Mr. Hartigan then dealt with his reply to Mr. Macleod's letter and proceeded to read his draft, when counsel for the complainant objected on the ground that he had not seen the letter.

GREATER TRUTH, GREATER LIBEL.

The letter, part of which was permitted to be read, stated that plaintiffs' terms were impossible and the present libel charge was lodged in anticipation of an action which the Seamen's Union had contemplated bringing. His clients were prepared to withdraw their charges if a public admission of plaintiffs' errors was made in the Chinese press, and if an apology were forthcoming to Mr. Lin.

"We deny that these are insulting attacks," said counsel. "They were provoked by scandalous statements and slanders made by plaintiffs in the Chinese press which the Union could not do otherwise than repudiate. They are the truth and we are prepared to prove them."

The Assessor: They are libellous whether they are the truth or not. The greater the truth, the greater the libel.

Mr. Hartigan continued to explain that the object of the notice was to notify the public that plaintiffs had been expelled from the Union and were, therefore, not qualified to represent the Union any longer, especially in connexion with the collection of subscriptions. He submitted that there was no libel at all.

The case was adjourned.

SINCE the cholera epidemic broke out in Tokio recently 58 cases have occurred. So far there have been 21 deaths. An investigation conducted by the Metropolitan Police shows that a great number of the cases can be traced to the eating of fish.

THE LOADED PISTOL

A Carter Road Tragedy During July Only Now Revealed

A tragedy which occurred in Carter Road towards the end of July, details of which only recently came to the notice of the police in a roundabout way, was the subject of an inquiry held at the Mixed Court last Friday by Mr. Blackburn (British Assessor), and Magistrate Li.

The case concerned the death of a Chinese girl, 19 years of age, who was admitted to Shantung Road hospital on the afternoon of July 26, suffering from a revolver wound in the left breast, and who died on August 9, following an operation.

Det.-Inspector Reeves, informed the court that deceased was the concubine of General Dung Mingcha, a member of the Army Board at Peking. The history of the case gathered by the police was that during July, General Dung was at Hangchow, and, having occasion to go to Kuangchow, and hearing that there were robbers on the road, he borrowed a pistol from a friend in order to protect himself on the way. Instead of going to Kuangchow, he came to Shanghai and went to live at 82 Carter Road. The revolver was placed under the pillow on deceased's bed. Whilst the General was away visiting a friend on July 26, he received a telephone message informing him that the girl had been found shot. He immediately returned home, and she then informed him that, finding the pistol and not knowing it was loaded, she touched the trigger, with the result that a bullet struck her in the left breast.

A number of witnesses were called, among them Dr. Patrick, who gave evidence as to treatment of deceased at the hospital. He added that he did not himself report the matter to the police, and his recollection was that he was under the impression the police themselves had sent her to the hospital.

A verdict that deceased died from a bullet wound, accidentally inflicted was returned, and Mr. Blackburn observed that it should be impressed upon the hospital authorities that it was desirable in all such cases to report to the police immediately.



Over 40 years ago the Late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

FAMED FOR 50 YEARS
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores
throughout the country
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 12, 1922

Chinese Advisory Committee.

Following their visit to the Administration Building, the members of the Committee were entertained by the Council at dinner at the Astor House Hotel on October 4, when the Heads of the Chief Departments of the Council's Service were also present.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Chairman of Council addressed the members of the Committee in the following terms:—

"Mr. Ziar, Members of the Chinese Advisory Committee and Gentlemen,

In rising to propose the health of our guests, I am optimistic enough to feel that this social reunion will produce happy results, that it is the beginning of a better understanding between us, and I trust it will be looked upon as a favourable opportunity to remove any false impressions, and to promote that spirit of co-operation in Municipal affairs, of which we hear so much and see so little.

It is now over 18 months since the Chinese Advisory Committee came into existence. As you are aware its mission is a twofold one. In the first place it is expected to assist the Council in matters affecting the welfare of the Chinese community. In the second place, and by far the most important part of its mission, it is expected to give the Chinese an opportunity of studying Municipal affairs from a Western point of view, so that in due course Chinese representatives would be able to take their place as our colleagues on the Council. It is a matter for regret that up till now little or no progress has been made in the furtherance of either of these two objects, and the time has come when it is necessary to examine carefully the reasons for this failure, and if possible make a fresh start, fully determined that our objects shall be fulfilled.

Speaking quite frankly, an atmosphere of suspicion on both sides is largely responsible for the poor results. The Chinese are still inclined to look upon foreigners as people who came and settled here by force, in other words they look upon them as invaders.

Gentlemen, your minds need not be agitated on this score, as an aggressive policy towards Chinese is out of the question. I would ask you rather to dwell on the many proofs of friendship towards China on the part of foreigners, so recently evidenced by the Washington Conference, which has resulted in the decision to hand back Kiaochow and Weihaiwei, and abolish foreign Post Offices in China.

On the other hand in Shanghai any attempt at development on our part is still looked upon by

the Chinese with suspicion, as a further encroachment, and is wrecked against the barrier of China's sovereign rights. What the Chinese should realize by this time is that our control of this Settlement has no sinister purpose. Our mission here is a very peaceful one, that is to carry on trade with China. We have no territorial ambitions whatsoever, and what is known as Settlement Extension is merely a natural desire for more space to meet the extraordinary expansion of this large and evergrowing city.

Both Chinese and Foreigners in Shanghai have one interest in common, to see that they possess honest and capable administration, and a well disciplined and efficient force to preserve order. Only on that basis can trade be carried on and the present feeling of security we enjoy is as much appreciated by Chinese as by foreigners. Without it both of us would be involved in most serious losses.

The financial interests of Shanghai are too great to warrant our trying any experiments, and however much we may desire to assist our Chinese friends into the Municipal saddle, our paramount duty is to preserve our common interests by maintaining and developing the present high standard of administration. It must be admitted that China's progress towards good government is slow, and her old system of mal-administration is difficult to eradicate. At the same time we cannot withhold sympathy from those who are honestly striving for a better China, and it is both our desire and our duty to encourage them as long as their endeavours are wisely directed.

Foreigners in Shanghai must prepare to admit that we are about to enter a transition stage, when the old system of not allowing Chinese to have any voice in the administration of the Settlement will gradually give way to a new system when Chinese will share our responsibilities. It will be a difficult stage to go through, as there will be a natural desire on the part of the Chinese to go too fast. It will require great patience and co-operation between the responsible Chinese and the foreigners, if good progress is to be made so as not to prejudice the security we mutually enjoy at present. Confidence is a difficult thing to establish, but you will go a long way towards gaining this essential if you will use your influence in counteracting the present attitude of blocking the development and improvement of this growing city on the plea that such demands are only excuses on the part of the foreigners to increase their hold on China and prejudice her indepen-

dence. Such an attitude only tends to hinder the fulfilment of that object you so ardently desire, that is to have a voice in the administration of the Settlement.

I take it your ultimate ambition is to be able to satisfy the Treaty Powers that the important interests both foreign and Chinese in Shanghai can be safeguarded equally well under Chinese management as they have hitherto been under a Municipality in charge of Foreigners only. You Chinese gentlemen who represent big Chinese interests here are under no misapprehension as to the difficulties which have to be overcome before that goal can be reached, but in your capacity as members of the Chinese Advisory Committee you can do a great deal to bridge over those difficulties by creating a better atmosphere through frank and open discussions between us on Municipal matters, and by removing that feeling that in every effort on our part towards improving and developing our Municipal activities we have an ulterior motive of a political nature. We on our part will not withhold from you our sympathy and help in those discussions.

To summarise, the objections to Chinese government which have been advanced, and are still held by the foreign population of Shanghai, will most readily be removed if and when it is seen that you, our Chinese friends, are willing and able to co-operate with us in aiming at go ahead and efficient administration of this Settlement.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will avail yourselves of this favorable opportunity to have an exchange of views, and thus create an atmosphere of friendliness which will, I feel sure, be to our mutual benefit.

Mr. Ziar made suitable reply, in the course of which he thanked the Council for the honour done the Committee and expressed its confidence and that of the Chinese community in the Council and in its administrative officers, whom they recognized as most able and honest in their administration, and as endeavouring to further the best interests of Chinese as well as foreigners.

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—The Rev. A. N. Rowland is appointed Chaplain, ranking as Captain.

Machine Gun Company.—Captain G. E. Mitchell resigns his commission.

2nd Lieutenant J. Snodgrass to be Captain.

THE BOOK PAGE

UNDER THE LAMP

The Memoirists

"War, pestilence, and famine—so runs the grim trilogy of the past history of the world. To-day, a fourth terror is added, memoir writing," says the "Star," by way of announcing the Premier's forthcoming War Book, the world rights for which have been purchased at a fabulous price. "The last war has already produced a great crop of memoirs, and apparently the tide is ever swelling as some new figure appears on the scene. It will soon be more profitable to have been a Cabinet Minister during the war than to be a film star during the peace." With a rush, entirely characteristic of the times, all or most of the principal actors in the great drama have hastened to tell their own story. High remuneration has been merely incidental, not necessarily based on the intrinsic value of the "revelations" but determined by popular curiosity, plus clever publishing.

A point of special interest is that, notwithstanding the avalanche of descriptive and explanatory literature about the war, we are entirely unable to visualize the great event as a piece of history, and Armageddon remains unexplained. We are enveloped in a cloud of witnesses. Moreover, post-war events are hurrying forward at such a pace that the world has no leisure to review the event calmly and clearly. The present is uncertain, the future exceedingly perplexing, if not menacing, and the memoirists with their interminable books merely add to the general confusion, though performing the useful service of providing material for the historian. The present generation will do no more than see the great war through a memoir—darkly.

Keen observers of political tendencies will find matter of more than passing interest in the new international outlook, to some extent created by the Memoirists and elaborated by publicists. Subtle psychological changes are taking place, affecting the entire structure of international politics. The process, set in immediately after the armistice, and has brought us to a position which, in few words, has been well expressed by an American writer, in a recent publication: "What next in Europe?" "There is far more resentment against Germany in the American mind to-day than there

is in the British," says Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip. "And it is a sad fact," he continues, "that there is throughout France greater unfriendliness toward England than toward Germany, while in England there is a more critical attitude toward France and toward Germany." The statement is unfortunately accurate. The Entente Cordiale has suffered severe blows of late. The solidarity built up by years of diplomacy and comradeship in arms seems to be crumbling into dust. It is an astonishing and, to most of us, a distressing fact that scarcely a word uttered during the past two years on one side of the Channel has been heard with favour on the other. Such agreements as have, with difficulty, been arrived at have been qualified and temporary.

Something snapped directly the armistice was signed and the tension of co-operation at high pressure was released. There had been criticism and vital differences of opinion during the war, and at some of its most critical phases, but necessity sternly forbade disunion. There was little time for discussion, and none at all for the formality of dissolving partnership. Then came peace, leisure to think, write, publish memoirs, and so assist in making the world fit for new systems of international politics. Unwittingly or other wise, the memoirists have done much toward undermining the old foundations.

Meanwhile, newspapers are announcing with a flourish the appearance of the last of the great war memoirs, those by Mr. Lloyd George, who will establish a world's record by disposing of his work at the rate of £1 per word. The public has long awaited the Premier's autobiography, his amazing career in some respects resembling the romantic rise of Disraeli, but this personal interest is not to be satisfied in the new work, which will deal with the period between July, 1914, and the Armistice in 1918. Primarily, it will be a personal record, but will touch upon all the main features of the war and will contain a number of hitherto unpublished documents of historic interest. It should certainly be the most informing war book yet published. With malice aforethought, a wit has suggested that the title of the book should be: "How I won the war," but we shall forgive omission of this disclosure if the Premier will offer a few hints on how to establish the peace.

CHINA'S DRAGON

THE CHINESE DRAGON.—By L. Newton Hayes. With an introduction by Fong, F. Sec., L.L.D. The Commercial Press.

The author tells us in his introduction, that "the contents of this brochure are the results of a study made in 10 provinces in China over a period of 14 years. While this volume is not the most exhaustive study thus far given to the Chinese dragon, 'Well, that is fine. The poor old dragon has been treated with undeserved neglect but here at last is a little book of 40 pages with 39 illustrations telling us all about the wonderful creature and even giving us his picture taken in twenty different positions. The author gives us the reports of several people who have seen dragons' either riding on banks of fog or dangling from passing clouds during great rain storm or wind storms." Five witnesses are cited who saw the dragon on terra firma. The author surmises that "strange monsters of the deep either crawled up out of the river and lay on the bank in a dormant state or were sucked up by ocean or river water-spouts and when the columns of water broke over the land the creatures were dropped far from their natural habitat. 'As one of the beasts was 50 feet long this hypothesis seems doubtful. To explain the disappearance of the dragons after having allowed themselves to be seen by the witnesses cited the author says, 'The dragons in each case were seen on the banks of great rivers and in each case disappeared after a heavy rain. Might it not have been that the monsters were in reality not dead but only unconscious and that the heavy flood washed the creatures back into the river whence they were carried out to sea?' Maybe, but the present writer thinks the disappearance, of the dragons is to be accounted for by the same reason as is given for why the bones of Pharaoh's lean kine are not preserved in the Museum at Cairo. 'Behold! it was a dream.'

CHINA'S POLITICAL TRIALS

THE POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA. An essay submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in St. John's University, Shanghai. By Fu Yang-kwang, M.A. Published by the University.

This essay, which extends to 190 pages, is written in excellent English, and shows not a trace of the fact that its author is not writing his native language. It sketches the rise of the constitu-

tional government in China, describes the offices and powers of the president, cabinet and legislative bodies. It also describes the failure of the Government to realize the ideals of democracy and suggests reforms which would bring it more into conformity with modern governments in western lands. The impression one gets from having tried, with indifferent success, to read the book through, is that the author well deserved the degree which his Alma Mater conferred upon him. The work is accurate and painstaking to a degree and is authoritative on the subject of which it treats.

AN ECONOMIST IN INDIA

"HAPPY INDIA." By Arnold Lupton. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. 6/- net.

Mr. Lupton conceives a "Happy India" as it might be if guided by modern science. Deeply impressed with the astounding fact, which he had somewhere read, that millions of Indians never enjoy a square meal from one year's end to another, Mr. Lupton took the first opportunity of visiting the country to make independent inquiry among British officials and all classes of the people, high and low, with a view to discovering the causes of poverty and possible remedies. Eschewing Imperialism and domestic politics, Mr. Lupton confines himself to the economic aspect of present day life in India, and presents a sympathetic and comprehensive study, but one supposes his entire case for the improvement of the lot of the Indian peasant is fully known to the Government. From the official point of view, Mr. Lupton expounds the obvious, and it cannot be said that his suggested remedies are startlingly original. He suggests improved methods of agriculture, of an intensive character; improved sanitation, the extension of hydro-electric stations, the waters of which should be used for irrigation by canal to barren lands, and improved transportation. These are all measures which have to some extent been adopted, and Mr. Lupton himself admits that under British rule the wealth of the country has enormously increased. But he appears to think that a little more energy and scientific enterprise on the part of the Government would abolish famine and plague make the peasant prosperous (and convert him from a state of melancholy contentment into a well fed critic of his superiors?). The measures of reform advocated are indubitably correct, but the point to remember is that most of them have already been put in hand, and if progress is slow, that is by reason of difficulties inherent in the social life as well as in the soil of India. For example, a vast amount of poverty and misery might be avoided were the people to abandon the ancient custom of early marriages, a cause produc-

ing economic evils which defy remedy by an economist.

As a statement of present conditions, for use by the student of India affairs, Mr. Lupton's book is valuable and interesting, but one doubts whether it provides much matter for the expert.—H.L.

TALES OF THE SAMURAI

"TALES OF THE SAMURAI," by Asataro Miyamori. Revised and enlarged edition, with the addition of "Lady Hosokawa," an historical play by Kido Okamoto. Eight coloured illustrations by Japanese artists.—Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama.

There is something extraordinarily fascinating about these stories of antique Japan. They have all the charm of simple fairy tales, are perfect in dramatic construction, and in broad outline, vivified with touches of intimate detail, describe a civilization which has passed away. For the Samurai have gone for ever. The author does not fail to remind us in his preface that during the last half-century, European civilization has revolutionized Japanese society for better and for worse. In institutions political and social, in manners and customs, in arts and literature the Japanese have lost many of their native characteristics. One of these social institutions threatened with extinction is that of the *kodan-shi*, the professional story tellers, who nightly delight large audiences with recitals of these historical tales and romances describing the deeds of the Samurai. The *kodan-shi* are now rivalled by the cinema, and victory for the machine is about as certain as it is certain to be regretted. But the tales themselves stand in no danger of extinction, and are a treasure of national tradition.

Interest in the volume is much increased by the inclusion of a play—"Lady Hosokawa"—by Kido Okamoto, the most widely read of contemporary Japanese writers. The play, an historical drama, in two acts, affords a striking comparison between the old and the new morality, the action being based upon the conflicting claims of the Lady Hosokawa's duty as wife of a Samurai, and as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The theme is developed with power and skill and much literary charm. Altogether, the volume is one which should delight the European reader.—H.L.

GOLFING TEMPERAMENT

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GOLF." By Leslie Schon. Methuen & Co. 5s.

After Dr. Fowlie's "Science of Golf," and Mr. Schon's "Psychology of Golf," Messrs. Methuen are to be complimented upon having added this informing and amusing volume to their steadily growing list of books about the

ungentle art. For both the sane and the mad exemplar may study it with an almost equal delight. The title sounds formidable, but the subject-matter is delectably light and breezy, even to the verge of "larkiness." Accepting the glorious uncertainty as a psychological certainty, our author assures us that a friend of his bosom played the "round of his life" (O that round of one's life!) when feeling so ill that "he took his temperature on the 18th green and found it to be 101."

Mr. Schon cites Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, and even Coué in support of his theory of (golf) mind prevailing over matter, and really at times he makes the game as plain and easy as the A B C which he quotes. The chapters on mental concentration and the psychology of match play may well be read side by side, much valuable advice and instruction being concealed under a cloak of happy banter. Many of us have, for example, encountered the type who thus apostrophises everybody:

Would you mind standing a little more to the right? Thank you. Boy! Hi! That caddy! How the dickens do you expect me to put when you are dancing about behind me? Dash that woman in the white skirt! I honestly believe that she perches herself on the nearest hill for the sole purpose of catching my eye. Your wife? I'm awfully sorry, but really—you see?—er—don't you?

And so forth. The author rightly underlines the elimination of that blessed world temperament, and all that it implies, and he is not less condemnatory of the "Save-the-others-I-can-swim" type of player. Nor has he overlooked our old friend the cricketer-golfer, with his persistent inability to forget the time-honoured axiom about "watching the ball." Very good is the discussion concerning the relation of mind to body when "in play," as also the references to staleness and its evils. Again, it is all to the good, we are told, to play as much as possible with strangers since it is "fatal to play with only one or two friends." On the question of over-confidence, it is rare indeed that one encounters an antagonist who believes he is going to win; the more modest he is, be wary of him—and surely this applies to pastimes other than golf! The arguments put forth in the section devoted to auto-suggestion in the realm of holing short putts, is almost worthy of Sir A. Conan Doyle when astride his favourite hobby. And "golf in a gale" might well be dedicated to such as are not blessed with the best of good tempers when conditions are unfavourable. In conclusion, Mr. Schon's courteous reader is asked to bear in mind that it were wiser to chase the will-o'-the-wisp of unattainable perfection than to strive after a lesser ideal. For of such is the kingdom of the Royal and Antient and its "temperamentals."—"Daily News."



WOMEN AS CITIZENS

By Elizabeth Pepys.

For a long time women had no souls. Without a husband to pass her into Paradise the most pious and virtuous of her sex was denied the joys of the hereafter. For a long time women had no country. Then in a war time emergency the usefulness and convenience of women was discovered and women were allowed to enter into the kingdom of patriotism. Finally women were not only permitted to do their bit for their male relatives' country but to vote for her.

Having acquired a soul and a vote women became even keener about possessing a citizenship that should be her own. Having acquired a country through the accident of birth she did not wish to lose it by the accident of marriage. Up to a short time ago most women marrying aliens took upon themselves his nationality just as they did his name.

It mattered not that this woman might recoil from the political institutions of her husband's country or that he himself might be an exile from that country because of his differing views on government. She automatically became an alien just the same, and was excluded from citizenship in the land in which she was born and which her ancestors may have helped to build up.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

The Congress of the United States has just enacted legislation whereby no alien woman acquires American citizenship by marriage with an American citizen, and it is anticipated that pressure will be brought to bear on the government for negotiation with other Powers with a view to similar legislation to prevent American women from acquiring the nationality of their husbands on marrying foreigners. If this is not obtained it will greatly complicate the granting of passports, since under the new ruling a foreign woman married to an American may no longer be entered on his passport. If then, by her marriage to an alien she has forfeited her nationality in the land of her birth what is her political status? We believe this legislation is along the lines of logical progress but its immediate application is likely to present a number of problems.

ON DIT

There is a rumour that black will be worn more than ever this winter. As has been said so often, black never goes out of fashion in Paris, and French women wear it with

great distinction. They dispel all gloom from it, and know how to make it more audacious than any colour, however brilliant. To say that black will be the fashion during the coming winter is to be too sweeping. What is likely is that neutral tones will prevail. One will see brown in all its shades, sober greens, some blue, and, for afternoon and evening, black in abundance. Black makes a splendid background to colour. A flash of green, gold, or flamingo can lift a black dress to brightness. Silver, steel, copper, and jet make it all a glimmer, and moonlight sequins give it a rippling beauty.

PERFECT HAT POISE EXPLAINED.

Velvet millinery has already made its appearance. Velours and felt are seen on cool days. The small hat always comes back in the autumn, but this does not mean that the large hat is out of fashion. Hats in Paris are very wide in the brim at present, and they sit closely down on the head so that no wind can unsettle them. The perfect stability of a Frenchwoman's hat is one of the wonders of the feminine world. No matter how flimsy the hat, or how wild the weather, it sits just where the places it. The secret of this is that she always insists on having a hat which fits her head, and she never depends on pins to keep it steady.

CHITS WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEND

By Elizabeth Pepys.

To the Fashion Editor
"Draperies and Costumes"
Paris.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a most informing article from you entitled "Colour Bases for Next Summer Styles." I thank you for your kindness in allowing me to share your look into the future but; candidly, I do not think I shall share it with the readers of this page.

One does not like to question your powers of divination, and no doubt all your prophecies will be fulfilled,—still, yet, nevertheless and not withstanding it seems a little like a gambling game. Suppose I announce to a credulous world that—bisque, was it you said?—yes, *bisque* and pearl grey were to be the popular hues, and then the leading Parisian actress changes her complexion and makes a new shade all the rage, how shall I regain face with my *clienteles*? I hardly dare stock up with *bisques* and greys myself for much, much water can flow under the bridges of fashion before another summer's

wardrobe must come up for consideration.

So here I am, a repository of style secrets. I am no good guardian of mysteries. It makes me uncomfortable to be keeping anything from the public. In fact I have never succeeded in doing so. You know Shanghai. But this is different. It would be like publishing a tip on the races that might make everybody lose money. I am neither anxious nor ready to die.

I have thought of publishing your excellent forecast with the instruction "Not to be read till 1 May, 1923," but it is asking a good deal to suggest to the ladies that they file this away in their Line-A-Day books for next year. No, I see that I must bear the burden of responsibility myself. I shall put it in my "memory-tickler." Do you know those horrid things that are constantly reminding you of things you hoped to get out of doing? I have put a memo in my diary, which I never use. I have added a codicil to my will in case I should die before I print, and last of all I have urged our Head Office Boy who was never known to forget anything to jog my memory around April 25 proximo.

Under these circumstances would it be too much to ask of you to delay sending me suggestions for the fall and winter of 1923-4? If they should arrive before Christmas I might be careless enough to consider them timely and run them in at once, and it would never do to have Shanghai too advanced. One must not be premature in the Orient and anticipation is the thief of time.

Hoping not to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours ungratefully,

SOPHIA STYLES SHEETS.

"MELTING" OUTLINES FAVOURED

No Harsh, Stiff Lines to be Permitted in this Season's Offerings

As Shanghai circles begin to form again after the summer one of the topics most frequently mentioned over the teacups is 'And what are you having made?' Sometimes a later comer from mountain or shore who has not had time to make the rounds of the stores or call on the costumer who represents the voice of authority asks 'What's going to be worn?' and there rises in unison the cry "Anything, as long as it's soft."

The fabrics this autumn are very graceful and invariable pliable whether in silk or woollen. Reps and moire are admitted, even if

not as supple as the more popular crepes and velvets and taffetas are seldom seen. Something has come over the spirit of brocades, for while of old proud boast was that it would "stand alone" now it clings to its wearers or falls away into fascinating draperies of Grecian design or reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Even the cloth of silver and gold so much used for evening dresses is flexible and sinuous.

Brown is more often seen than any other colour and a charming girlish duvetyn tailormade in a burnt Sienna set off with deep collar and cuffs of dark brown fur and worn over a long-waisted blouse of self-coloured georgette gaily embroidered in Russian design. The skirt comes almost to the ankle in a straight effect, but with extra fullness concealed under a pleat. The coat, too, is straight and loose-fitting, almost half length. The collar is high and fits tightly when closed, when opened the velvet lining shows. A great velvet hat in the same velvet is worn with this, with no trimming except its own soft folds.

E. P.

linen is another effective combination.

As cooler days arrive, one appears in a wrap of some sort, either a cape or a diminutive coat. In homespun comes a comfy cape in plaid, orange and red. White serge makes a dress affair of another coat, embroidered in cerise silk, with a large collar terminating in a point and a tassel. Perhaps a lassie will prefer still another arrangement, a dress, very simple indeed with its little pleated skirt, over which she may wear a little straight jacket edged with scallops, all this in beige twill.

Then there are the delightful knitted things. The miss of eight or ten will just adore a gay striped sweater with its funny patterns, to be worn over a pleated serge skirt. For her smaller sister is a knitted frock, the gay stripes going round and round, and at the waist it is sashed with black satin.

For cooler days, there are warmer dresses, and among them we find a large variety of novelty woolen goods offered. Velveteens and duvetyns will make very simple frocks, enriched here and there with interesting bits of embroidery.



YOUNGSTER'S AUTUMN WARDROBE

By Marjorie Howe Dixon.

Fall finds youngsters back at school again with books and lunch baskets, soberly engaged in acquiring knowledge. No,—we do not really mean that. For there is nothing sober about learning, especially from a child's point of view, taking it up as he does with merry laugh and eager smile.

And to vie with and express the spontaneous joy of youth, comes a brightly tinted fall wardrobe, with many dress designs in colours, for tiny wee folks and all the others up to the sprightly flapper.

Early fall days see many cotton materials for the little people. Gingham makes attractive school dresses, chintz makes a tiny frock with matching bloomers, while striped linen in red and white is smartly combined with fine white linen to make a refreshingly bright frock for an older girl. Gingham and

The dark serges will not be used as much as usual, but jersey will be popular.

For special occasions there are the pretty crepe de chine and challis dresses. One of these in crepe had an apron panel in front edged with gathered bits of silk. It further adorned itself with a rosette of silk from which flew narrow ribbons. Challis in scarlet patterned with white dots made a demurely bright costume for one blonde miss, her very short double skirt having banded itself in white. From inside a heading (which made the waist line) tiny ribbons appeared and bowknotted themselves on either hip. Short sleeves bound in white, and a small round white collar completed this confection.

And then, of course, there comes that breathless occasion when one is asked to be flower girl at one's auntie's wedding. One's dainty frock must skillfully correspond with the filmy costume of the bride, as one scatters rose petals down the staircase and across the room, to the flower decked corner

where the minister and an agitated groom stand waiting.

Fragile georgette, or white organdie seem best adapted for weaving this fairy frock. Frillings of the material outline two flying panels on the skirt, and yet another two loose panels, hanging from the shoulders of the blouse. These latter two panels hang over a narrow ribbon sash, that presently emerges, and ties itself in a knot over one hip. A slashed short sleeve outlined, as are the panels, in frills of the organdie completes an attractive dress. Oh, we must not forget there are tiny embroidered flowers in white which lurk inside the edge of the frills.

CHINESE GIRLS IN THE MOVIES

The Woman's Page has already noted the entrance of Chinese women upon the stage in its interview of June 7 with Miss Lee Sheut-fong but the current attraction at the Olympic affords the first opportunity to chronicle the appearance of Chinese women in movies. In the comedies, "Dzen's Romance" and "Ritchie Bell Arrives in China," produced by the Star film Company, six young Chinese girls appear,—besides many little Chinese boys and girls.

Miss Yui Ying, a graduate of the Chi Sue Girls' School, on Pao-shing Road, is the leading lady. Although this is her first experience in this line she is said to be a natural actor. The company is conducting a school for those who have been attracted by the glamour of the silver screen and already 64 men and 8 women are studying film art. If these plays are well received no doubt many more girls will enter the school, which is under the direction of professional Chinese actors and directors.

E. P.

A RETROSPECT

"You being gone, how should I find your mate

For gentle thought and brave imaginings?"—

So once I sang; but soon those vivid wings

Were spread in flight beyond my little gate.

"How should the forest set its music free

Lacking the wood-thrush, with his silver call?"—

I asked; but now on eager ears may fall

No single note of that spent melody.

For you are gone; and neither prayer nor art

The laughter of your presence may restore.

But yet your spell is with me as before;

Your music conquers silence in my heart.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

TRADE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Business Interests Breaking Down the Communist Idea

The following account of business conditions and opportunities in Russia is one of a number of letters received by a gentleman in Shanghai from a British business man. The latter writes from Warsaw, Poland, and his account of business conditions is as follows—

I have at last made my long delayed visit to Moscow and examined the Soviet situation for myself, on the spot. It is at once evident upon arriving there that the Communistic idea is breaking down in every direction. The exchanges are alive with speculators: produce markets are just as busy as before the Revolution: street vendors are openly buying and selling on the old lines, and the shops would be fully occupied also, but practically no manufacture is going on in the workshops throughout Russia, and there is no money with which to purchase goods from abroad.

CURBING THE MONOPOLY.

During the time I was there Conferences were held between the Supreme Council for National Economy, the Vneshtorg (or Foreign Trade Monopoly) and the directors of syndicates and trusts which were formed some time ago, to take over and operate respectively the oil, coal, iron, timber, rubber, textiles, electric light and power, and other industries in Russia. These syndicates complained that the Vneshtorg was an unnecessary, expensive organization, and requested permission to do their own specifying, arranging of finance, buying etc., direct with foreign suppliers.

The result of these conferences is that the syndicates have now got their own way, with this exception, that before an order can be actually placed abroad—for the present at any rate—it must be supervised and passed by the Vneshtorg.

The matter affects British manufacturers very closely, because the new standing of these syndicates is a step in the right direction, and if our people are successful in persuading these Russian trusts to specify their goods, and can come to terms with them over the payments, the probability is they will be able to secure some orders.

One good feature about these syndicates is, that the men in charge now, for the most part, are efficient people, not ignorant workmen, as was the case when they were first formed.

I was present one day at a full

directors' meeting of the Rubber Syndicate which included firms who were once called Probodnik, Treougolnik, Bogatir and Kaoutshouk, whose factories, it was said, are about to be re-started.

THE QUESTION OF PAYMENTS.

The question I was invariably asked by these syndicates was, "How can payments be arranged?" To this I replied that they should send their representatives to England with carefully thought out proposals on their side, and I promised to assist them to obtain official permits to enter Great Britain with this end in view. It seems our Foreign Office is still afraid of letting in Communists, whereas the Russians reply quite frankly that whenever they send Communists abroad to spread propaganda, these men go at their own risk as Englishmen, Frenchmen, etc., not as Russians, and therefore do not need the visa of the country to which they go.

The disappointing part about Russia to-day is, that no factories are working. Out of 6,000 chimneys in and around Moscow, a little smoke is seen issuing occasionally from probably not more than 60.

The reason for this hopeless manufacturing situation is that all the separate interests being respectively in one trust, there is no internal competition, and while that condition exists they can never expect to be successful. However, they are clever enough to see this, and the next move, I anticipate, will be to abolish the Vneshtorg altogether and dissolve the syndicates, and let every business proceed on its own merits as it did previously. We may however, be quite sure, that while these changes are being made, the Soviet will endeavour to save its face by putting announcements in the "Times" and elsewhere, such as the one which appeared in that paper on June 27 last, headed—"Soviet Foreign Trade Monopoly" which was, of course, inserted at the request of the Monopoly itself.

THE ONLY WAY.

After carefully surveying the situation during the fortnight I was there, the conclusion I came to was, that for some time to come, orders can be secured only in proportion to how manufacturers succeed in providing the necessary funds themselves out of Russia.

It is quite certain, and I make this statement with due reserve, that the only method of tackling the Russian problem on a large scale is for some combination of firms to acquire and transfer and sell abroad certain products of the country, and, after deducting a margin of profit from these sales,

AEROPLANE AND WARSHIP

Tests on the Old Agamemnon with Significant Results

Portsmouth, Aug. 30.

The aerial menace to the Navy was given a full dress rehearsal recently when the old battleship Agamemnon was attacked by four different types of aeroplanes. A total of 280 dummy bombs were thrown from the air. Out of 48 dropped from close quarters, or point blank range, there were only three misses. At the 8,000 feet range there were nine direct hits and 223 misses. Nine pound smoke bombs were used. If war bombs containing high explosives had been used the Agamemnon, experts say, would certainly have been badly damaged if not actually sunk. The aeroplanes operated from a base 30 miles away.

One of the wonders of the demonstration was the behaviour of the Agamemnon herself. She was under wireless control, directed from a destroyer. Without a human being on board she twisted and turned at a speed varying from six to 15 knots. Her fires were stoked with oil fuel and she manoeuvred throughout a long day as if she had a full crew aboard.

The attacks at point blank range were very spectacular and exciting. Four "snipers," flying at 120 miles an hour, dived at the Agamemnon one after another until they were about 150 feet above the sea, and dropped bombs in pairs. Each "sniper" swung round almost on its heel and was back again to drop two more. Each bomb on exploding emitted a cloud of white smoke so that in two minutes the Agamemnon was wrapped in smoke from end to end and looked as if she were on fire.

The attack gave a vivid impression of the danger that would beset a battleship that had no means of defence against attacks from the air.

The "snipers" were followed by six "camels"—machines of similar diminutive size—that swooped down on the Agamemnon.—Reuter.

to supply manufactured articles in return, up to the amount of cash in hand. This, in my opinion, will be the only way to do big business with bankrupt Russia for many months to come, no matter how many Hague Conferences are held. The almost complete breakdown of transport is, no doubt, the greatest difficulty, but not, I think, an insuperable one.

All the tales of important German and American contracts which are reported to have been concluded, are without foundation.

A TRANS-PACIFIC CONTEST

Empress and President

Referring to Admiral Bullard's protest against the speed restrictions that made the President Grant show up unfavourably against the Empress of Russia last month, the "Daily Colonist," of Victoria, B.C., says:—

This is a despatch that will cause some amusement here. The facts of the "race" are apparently correct enough, but the inferences are somewhat far-fetched. The Russia was four hours late leaving Yokohama, sailing at 4 o'clock, one hour behind the American steamer. The next morning the two ships found themselves abreast. The Grant then crowded on steam, and made off at close to 19½ knots, by nightfall being some nine miles ahead. The Russia continued to jog along at some 18 knots, taking no notice of what now seems to have been intended as a challenge. The Canadian Pacific ships are now under orders to make no effort to reach quarantine on Sundays, owing to the uncertainty of their arrival in time, the consequent disruption of train service should they do so, and the need to keep large customs, immigration, baggage staffs and the like within the reach until the last minute, even should they not do so.

The two ships saw no more of each other during the rest of the way across, the Grant turning off to the south during the night, and slowing down for some reason or other. Both arrived at quarantine on the same morning, the Empress at 3 o'clock and the American ship at 7 o'clock.

The Grant, which would have beaten the Russia but for the speed limitations of the Shipping Board, has done notably in the past in other things as well as in speed. She is, it will be remembered, the liner that made the new trans-Pacific record—the one that neglected to include Meridian Day.

CARUSO'S WEALTH

A Daily Gramophone Memory for his Daughter

The property left by the famous tenor, Caruso, in the United States and Italy, amounts to over 50,000,000 francs (about £2,000,000 at normal exchange). He had a wonderful collection of Renaissance bronzes, many of which had been purchased from Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and these, together with some priceless Limoges enamels, and a quantity of antique furniture and valuable glass and china, are all in his house at New York. One small bronze Madonna, which was Caruso's special favourite, has been brought to Italy, to be placed in the chapel erected over his tomb at Naples. Caruso possessed a collection of postage stamps

worth £40,000 and this he has left to his wife.

Caruso's rights in gramophone records bring in G. \$500,000 a year. Shortly before his last illness he completed a contract for 24 records, and after his death they could not be reproduced fast enough to satisfy the public demand. One of these records is placed every day on the gramophone for his little daughter, Gloria, so that she may never forget her father's voice.

ERROR OF JUDGEMENT IN TIGHT CORNER

Amateur Racing Motorist's Fatal Lapse at Brooklands

The death of David James Gibson, aged 23, an architect and amateur racing motorist, of Baker Street, London, who was killed in a racing accident on the Brooklands track recently, was investigated by the West Surrey Coroner at Weybridge.

Evidence was given that the car was in good order and Gibson was an experienced driver, but witnesses formed the opinion that in the position in which he came off the Byfleet banking it was almost a physical impossibility for him to get round. The driver left it too late before he came off the banking. He was passing another car, and the witness believed he misjudged the speed.

Francis Charles Clements, who was driving another car in the fatal race, said Gibson passed him in the lap where the accident occurred, and witness was about 40 yards behind. Gibson passed fairly high on the banking and witness thought he was too high for the speed at which he was travelling. He also seemed to have left it rather late to come off the banking. The result of this would be to make it very difficult to get round the curve. His speed was approximately 150 miles an hour at the time.

Colonel F. L. Lloyd, clerk of the course, said that when Gibson's car, overtaking two others, reached the end of the Byfleet banking and began to take the reverse curve, he expected it would take a somewhat central course and pass on the near side of the car it was overtaking, but to his astonishment he saw it was going to attempt to pass the car in front on the off side, and he exclaimed: "He should not go there; he will be in trouble." Examination of the track afterwards revealed a curious mark which indicated that the car had taken an acute angle. The driver apparently gave the car a tremendous wrench in an effort to get inside. The car was not entirely out of control because, just before the smash, it was running parallel with the fence.

The Coroner remarked that Gibson seemed to have committed an error of judgement when he was in a tight corner.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and attached no blame to anybody.

NEW USE FOR RADIUM

Producing Power from Water

Two somewhat remarkable statements about new possibilities of radium have been made in the technical world. One of these is the possibility of producing power from water with the help of radium. Water, if exposed to radium, is decomposed at a high temperature into oxygen and hydrogen, and by using the latter as a source of fuel, power can be obtained and an internal combustion engine could be run from water alone. Under the influence of radio-active matter, more energy is obtained from the water than that required to effect its decomposition. Such, at any rate, is the claim of a German patentee, whose patent has been granted.

The production of synthetic compounds from the air is a discovery made by Mr. F. Harrison Glen, the radium expert, who has found that it is possible to form organic compounds from the moisture and carbonic acid in the atmosphere. The quantities of synthetic compounds produced by radium are of course, extremely small, and their formation very slow, as was the case with the first products made by photosynthesis—i.e., by the action of certain rays of light. Mr. Glen thinks that increased production might be obtained by increasing the quantity of water vapour and carbonic acid in the air. But the establishment of a new science, that of radio-synthesis, has been opened up, the possibilities of which in the field of synthetic chemistry cannot at present be foreseen.

FLIGHT FROM WATER MADE BY U. S. GLIDER

First Time Marine Glider Has Risen From Water

Glenn H. Curtiss, famous aviator, recently made a flight of 40 seconds in a marine glider over the waters of Manhasset Bay, N. Y. It was said to have been the first time that a glider had ever risen from water.

The glider rose 12 feet above the water after being towed for a quarter of a mile by a speedboat at 35 miles an hour. Earlier in the day Curtiss had made three other attempts to get off the water, but each was unsuccessful because the fishing line by which the glider was attached to the speed boat broke. The flight was made under difficult weather conditions as there was no breeze.

MEI LAN-FANG, the famous Chinese impersonator, is expected to pass through Shanghai on his way to Hongkong next week, with his troupe of 80 actors. Mei gave a series of special exhibitions when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was in Hongkong early this year.

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mails In

Per H.A.L.S. Muensterland	Oct. 15
Per N.Y.K.S. Mishima Maru	" 15
Per L.T.S. Trieste	" 15
Per M.M.S. Porthos	" 17
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru	" 17
Per A.L.S. President Jefferson	" 17
Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru	" 20
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	" 20
Per P.M.S. President Pierce	" 23
Per P. & O. S. Nankin	" 26
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru	" 29
Per M.M.S. Chambord	" 30

Next Mails Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per M.M.S. Angers	Oct. 14
Per P. & O. S. Mantua	" 21
Per N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru	" 22
Per L.T.S. Trieste	" 23
Per M.M.S. Azay le Rideau	" 28
Per M.M.S. Angkor	" 30

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

Per P.M.S. President Taft	Oct. 16
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	" 22
Per A.L.S. President Grant	" 22
Per O.S.K.S. Arizona Maru	" 22
Per C.M.S. Nanking	" 26
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru	" 27
Per P.M.S. President Lincoln	" 28

FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per C.N.S. Luchow	Oct. 14
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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kungwo, October 5. From Hankow. Messrs. J. E. March, Hemperly, Lt. Funk, Mrs. McLachland, Mr. and Mrs. Dearn, Mr. and Mrs. Nordquist, Messrs. G. A. Daniel, C. L. Conrady, J. L. Clarks, Miss R. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Omelvena. From Kiukiang. Mrs. G. Amann, Mr. and Mrs. Parker. From Nanking. Mr. and Mrs. Miss Holroyd, Mr. E. Holroyd. From Tungchow. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bocoy.

Per str. Szechuen, October 5. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Oliver, Mr. S. H. Clement, Mr. E. Pryce and Mrs. H. Hughes.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, October 5. From Ningpo. Mrs. J. W. McLeod.

Per str. Kutwo, October 6. From Hankow. Mr. Bolton.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 6. From Ningpo. Messrs. Pouncey, C. Lavers, Duncan, Barrow, Pouncey, R. West and Thomas.

Per str. Woosung, October 6. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. R. J. Bernis, Mrs. R. Berthet, Misses K. Flood, Dixon and Mr. W. Armstrong. From Chinkiang. Mr. J. H. Yates.

Per str. Hsinlung, October 6. From Tientsin. Messrs. Dawson and G. Lallen.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, October 6. From Hongkong. Mr. M. M. Axlewood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckley, Mr. A. Carpi, Mr. E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fleming, Mr. J. C. Gale, Mr. P. Gockchin, Miss F. P. Silva, Mrs. M. E. MacDonald, Mrs. J. Parsons, Mr. J. B. Reeves, Mr. M. Ribeiro, Mr. A. Rostrom, Mr. E. S. M. Stewart, Mr. P. D. Sutherland, Miss F. Tippen, Mr. C. S. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. D. Campbell, Mr. D. J. Brossenbag, Mr. W. Weinmann, Mr. and Mrs. Miss A. Piastro, Master Piastro, Miss L. M. de Sousa, Miss G. de Sousa.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 7. From Ningpo. Mr. Hellmann.

Per str. Kingsing, October 7. From Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Hamlyn, Lieut. C. D. Carne, Miss Page, Miss Leach.

Per str. Poyang, October 7. From Hankow and Ports. Mr. C. J. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladyren, Mr. M. Champout, Mrs. A. V. Rose, Mr. Krosmer.

Per A.L.S. President Jackson, October 7. From Hongkong. Messrs. W. S. Carter, A. R. Curtin, H. Dotatram, P. Homs, Mrs. T. Homs, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hall, Master J. and Miss H. Hall, Lieut. E. W. Hendrick, Mr. H. B. Joseph, Miss J. Lenciska, Miss M. Maget, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Offey, Mr. F. C. Perez, Mrs. C. Rheims, Messrs. J. J. Russell, J. D. Wilkinson, Mr. O. E. Bayles.

Per str. Shinee, October 7. From Vladivostok. Mrs. V. Andrushkevitch, Mr. V. Hattaway, Mr. E. Gonzoff, Miss M. Masson, Miss T. Masson, Messrs. S. and E. Shirokogoroff, P. and H. Keyzerling, F. Podpach, E. Sensinoff, L. Armstrong, A. Tubukin, Mrs. A. Sponarovskaya, Mrs. N. Ivanoff, Mrs. N. Dorf, Mr. S. Abbey, Mrs. A. Boiman, Mrs. P. Alihanoff, Mr. A. Archipoff, Mr. N. Melentshuk, Mr. A. Gorbeake.

Per str. Kanchow, October 8. From Hongkong. Mr. Nesbit, Mr. Smith.

Per str. Kiangyu, October 8. From Hankow. Mr. C. Brumen, Mr. R. Muller.

Per str. Luenyi, October 8. From Hankow and Ports. Mrs. W. O. Keats, Mr. S. C. Miskin.

Per str. Kiangang, October 8. From Hankow. Mr. G. Edmansen, Mr. C. C. Harrison, Rev. Father Zigenharn.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 8. From Ningpo. Mr. A. Allonson, Mrs. Allonson and Master Allonson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Louvain, Mr. S. Oksuke, Mr. Sadunnuria.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 8. From Hankow. Rev. G. A. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Denham, Mr. P. Chatom, One U. S. Naval Rating, Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, Lt. Com. W. O. McLaren, Lt. Warlick, Mr. Schwartz.

Per str. Kwangping, October 9. From Chinwangtao. Mr. Faulkner.

Per str. Hsinchi, October 9. From Foochow. Mr. W. D. Fleming.

Per str. Wuchang, October 9. From Hankow and Ports. Mr. Furgessen.

Per str. Liangchow, October 9. From Tsingtao. Two Convent Sisters, Mr. C. Holzworth.

Per M. V. Glenapp, October 9. From London. Messrs. J. C. Stewart, J. Evans, J. N. Roberts, R. S. Vere-Hare and M. M. Renard.

Per str. Shuntien, October 9. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Knipple, Mr. and Mrs. Deshamp, Mrs. and Miss Graham, Mr. Reynand, Mrs. Master, Mr. W. E. Locke, Mrs. Cheire.

Per str. Kianghsin, October 10. From Hankow. Mr. S. N. Clark, Mr. H. D. Happer.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 10. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Baldwin, Miss F. Vale, Mr. D. H. Kulp.

Per str. Suiwo, October 10. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Mr. Carpendaie, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Negre, Mr. Engelter, Miss L. Woods, 7 U. S. Naval Ratings. From Kiukiang. Mrs. Lanning, Mrs. Sooritz.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 11. From Hongkong. Mrs. J. C. Roberts.

Per str. Ngankin, October 11. From Hankow. Mr. Gerike, Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 11. From Ningpo. Miss Wadman, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. Fryse.

Per str. Suiyang, October 11. From Hongkong. Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. W. E. McKenney, Mr. F. F. Eca da Silva. From Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Oster.

Per str. Fausang, October 10. From Tientsin. Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. E. Mellows, Mrs. L. Stegman. From Chefoo. Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. R. Johns. From Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMichael.

Per C.N.S. Nanking, October 11. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. S. Appleman, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Barnard, Master R. Barnard, Miss D. Barnard, Mrs. P. A. F. Caheldu, Mr. G. W. Gillen, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gillen, Master R. Gillen, Mrs. A. Goldberg, Master J. Goldberg, Mr. E. Krenter, Mr. A. Knight, Mr. A. Kopp, Miss V. H. Maxfield, Mr. G. Muggle, Miss E. A. Punnett, Miss H. Rathert, Mrs. F. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schmidt, Mr. D. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walker, Mr. B. Wills, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Ziegler.

Per str. Kwangtah, October 12. From Hongkong. Mr. C. T. Underhill.

Per str. Shengking, October 12. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Thellefsen.

Per str. Kiangwah, October 12. From Hankow. Rev. F. Abeloos, Mr. and Mrs. Holzberg, Dr. P. C. Hodges.

Per str. Yungshin, October 12. From Ningpo. Messrs. Falld, Tassel, S. Fallat.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 12. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Fr. W. Carey, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss R. Poynor, Dr. G. S. Grant, Mr. W. P. Bales.

Per str. Fengtien, October 12. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Blatchford, Miss Trumen, Misses McKay (2), Mr. H. Behaghel. From Weihaiwei. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. R. McCrum.

Per str. Loongwo, October 12. From Hankow. Mr. R. G. H. Cole, Mr. S. B. Siffekt, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Pimenoff (2), Mrs. Y. Pimenoff, Miss E. Bedaroff, Lt. and Mrs. A. R. Macmillan, Dr. L. Eugno. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. E. Nissinn.

OUTWARD

Per str. Shengking, October 3.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Thellefsen, Mr. R. MacIntyre, Mr. Lovat, Lt. Malcolm, Lt. B. Perlman. For Wuhu.—Miss K. L. Ogborn.

Per str. Fengtien, October 3.—For Tientsin.—Messrs. R. J. Tippin, Horne, Mrs. Hillman, Mr. and Mrs. Martinck. For Chefoo.—Mr. Holzman and Mrs. Baller.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 4.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Carey, Messrs. Duncan, Barrows, G. and H. Hanawa.

Per str. Tatung, October 5.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chapin, Mrs. Messier, Mr. E. B. Yost and Miss S. Krick.

Per str. Loongwo, October 5.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Mr. R. K. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Becknap, Mr. J. J. Ezra and L. G. H. Hart.

Per str. Yingchow, October 5.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Wilkie, Messrs. J. B. Chapman, A. C. Pearce, J. A. Davies, J. Cameron and W. McNeib.

Per str. Luenho, October 6.—For Hankow.—Mr. J. G. Anderson.

Per str. Kaiping, October 6.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Broderick.

Per str. Kungwo, October 6.—For Nanking.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fox. For Hankow.—Mr. C. Bunge, Misses R. Woodcock, A. Kabbert, F. A. Cooley and F. B. Heywood, Messrs. E. H. Hobart, Aeschad, H. J. Selin and T. S. Hopkin.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 6.—For Ningpo.—Miss Wadman, Mr. Allanson, Mr. A. J. Allanson, Master Allanson, Mr. and Mrs. Louvean.

Per str. Kutwo, October 7.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mead, Messrs. G. Dietrich, F. S. Ramplin. For Nanking.—Dr. and Mrs. Reid.

Per str. Ningshin, October 7.—For Foochow.—Miss J. Kennedy, Mr. A. Aberon, Miss E. L. Little, Miss Gilbertson, Mr. S. Y. Euren, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Parnell.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, October 7.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bardarson, Mr. H. K. B. Davis, Mrs. O. Dwight, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. G. R. Evans, Master R. A. Evans, Mr. P. Gannay, Mr. G. S. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Manner, Mrs. I. A. Megret, Master M. Megret, Miss L. Nikelsen, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bobby, Miss L. G. Bobby, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Franck, Miss M. Franck, Mr. W. Hanisch, Mr. I. H. Lindgren, Miss M. Morris, Mr. O. Olson, Dr. B. Sinclair, Mr. F. Winter.

Per P. and O. S. Kalyan, October 7.—For London—Mrs. F. Moore, Capt. J. Ferguson, Miss A. C. Milne, Mrs. W. S. Ross, Masters J. Ross, W. and D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. Neill, Messrs. T. J. Graham, P. Bell, S. Costelle, Vandereyt, O. Desey, Lardinois. **For Marseilles**—Miss A. C. Boughton. **For Colombo**—Miss E. J. Elderkin. **For Singapore**—Messrs. S. H. Lawrence, H. C. Zimmerman, O. Thompson. **For Hongkong**—Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Prince, Miss Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. and Miss Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Garner, Messrs. H. C. Simms, H. B. Dowbiggin, F. H. Hilton, A. J. J. Martin, G. R. Pouncey, A. Button, A. J. de S. Basto.

Per str. Tungchow, October 7.—For Tientsin—Mr. J. J. Skalsky, Mr. F. P. Hines. **For Chefoo**—Mr. R. V. Dent, Mr. E. Kerley. **For Weihaiwei**—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pugh.

Per str. Soochow, October 7.—For Canton—Mr. and Mrs. Harris. **For Amoy**—Mrs. Elliot, Miss Elliot, Miss Soloerson. **For Hongkong**—Mr. England, Mr. Wilkinson.

Per str. Kingsing, October 8.—For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Corbett, Mrs. Grossart, Miss A. Polden.

Per str. Sunning, October 8.—For Swatow—Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. J. Bahoot. **For Hongkong**—Mr. E. G. Wilkinson, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. Houle, Mr. C. Fisher.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 9.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Magner, Cartwright, West, Naganmoto, Facnire.

Per str. Poyang, October 9.—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Loucks. **For Hankow**—Mrs. B. Reid, Mr. W. S. Cruickshanks, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. Mays, Mr. Bandon, Mr. Bell, Mr. E. Bryne. **For Kinkiang**—Miss Bayles. **For Wuhu**—Mr. F. W. Lilley.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 10.—For Hankow—Rear-Admiral Fox, Mr. W. A. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cole, Mrs. C. Campbell, Lt.-Comm. McClain.

Per str. Luanyi, October 10.—For Hankow—Mrs. G. K. Oliver, Mrs. T. Laughland.

Per str. Kanchow, October 10.—For Tsingtao—Mr. D. Hopson, Mr. A. Smith.

Per str. Liangchow, October 10.—For Hongkong—Mr. T. E. Taylor, Mr. S. C. Miskin, Mr. C. C. Crutwell, Mr. H. M.

Kenyon. **For Swatow**—Mrs. Archangellesky, Mrs. Redunoff, Miss Sirnoff.

Per str. Shuntien, October 10.—For Tientsin—Mr. T. C. Watkin, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mooney, Mr. Mollison, Miss N. York, Mrs. Lamond, Mr. C. P. Grant. **For Chefoo**—Mr. A. Glathe, Capt. C. C. Williams.

Per str. Suiwo, October 11.—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Germain. **For Kinkiang**—Mr. and Mrs. P. Schmidt, Miss H. Rothert, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ziegler, Mr. W. Lowry, Mr. Max Zschiegner. **For Hankow**—Messrs. Strewe and Bartling.

Per str. Fausang, October 12.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. A. Sampson, Mr. Holland.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. C. H. Lavers, Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Hofman.

Per str. Shengking, October 13.—For Hankow—Mrs. T. Henderson.

Per str. Suiyang, October 13.—For Amoy—Miss Lweimer, Miss Beckman, Mr. Day, Mr. Hemsworth, Mrs. P. Muller.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 13.—For Ningpo—Miss Wadman, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. W. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Petersen, Mr. Conibear.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 14.—For Tsingtao—Mr. Winston.

BIRTHS

BAKER—On October 10, 1922, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Baker, a daughter. (By cable).

COCHRANE—On October 6, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Rita MacIlvride, wife of James Aikman Cochrane, m.c., a daughter.

CROSS—At Haslar, Gosport, Hants, to Surgeon Cmd. G. C. Cross, R.N., and Mrs. Cross (née Gray), a son. (By cable).

DOYER—On October 5, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Doyer, a son.

HEARN—On October 9, 1922, at 18 Quinsan Road, Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. Thos. A. Hearn, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

KERSHAW—On October 12, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Kershaw, a son, Eric Stanley.

SHUTTLEWORTH—On August 25, 1922, at Jhelum, India, to Wilkie and Joy Shuttleworth, a son (Geoffrey Wilkins).

SMITH—On October 1, 1922, at Tsingtao, to Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith, a son.

TUCKER—On October 11, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, a daughter (Mary Patricia).

MARRIAGES

BOOKLESS—BAPTIE—On September 30, 1922, at St. Paul's Church, Ningpo, by the Right Rev. Bishop Molony, Archibald Bookless, Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department, Ningpo, to Catherine Elizabeth Baptie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baptie, Farland, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

GERMAIN—RAEBURN—On October 11, 1922, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, before S. Barton, Esq., C.M.G., and afterwards at the Church of St. Joseph, by the Rev. Père Maumus, Thomas Carrington Germain, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Germain, Tunbridge Wells, to Dorothy May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Raeburn, Shanghai.

SMITH—SMITH—On October 7, 1922, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, China, before S. Barton, Esq., C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, M.A., Benjamin Henry Smith to Katherine Hilda Smith, both of Shanghai, China.

WAINWRIGHT—PILCHER—On October 11, 1922, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by Rev. C. E. Spencer, M.A., Frederick Leonard Wainwright, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wainwright, of London, to Lillian Mona, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pilcher of Shanghai.

DEATH

DE BOISSEZON—On October 7, 1922, at Marseilles, Rose de Boissezon, the dearly beloved wife of Charles de Boissezon. (By cable).

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SHANGHAI

HONGKONG

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 6	30.14	68.7	N	1	68.8	82.4	77.5	56.3	B. C.
" 7	30.08	68.6	N	1	68.2	82.4	77.0	55.8	B. C.
" 8	30.04	68.4	ESE	0	70.0	82.4	79.6	54.0	C.
" 9	30.28	69.6	WNW	2	68.8	83.1	74.1	62.6	O.
" 10	30.48	65.5	NNW	2	57.6	45.3	65.8	45.9	B.
" 11	30.46	63.5	Calm.	0	59.5	48.8	72.0	41.7	B.
" 12	30.31	65.3	SE	1	66.0	59.5	78.5	54.5	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 O—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Oct. 6	58.5	59.0	71.2	78.0	Nil.	Trace.
" 7	57.4	60.0	75.0	78.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 8	58.0	60.0	75.2	75.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 9	61.0	59.0	72.8	78.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 10	47.8	60.5	64.0	77.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 11	45.0	58.0	69.8	74.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 12	55.0	62.0	74.0	69.2	Nil.	Nil.

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MINING

Crane: Ore Mining Methods	...	...	\$8.75
Finlay: Cost of Mining	...	...	12.50
Foster: The Elements of Mining and Quarrying	...	...	6.25
Lewis: Determinative Mineralogy With Tables	...	...	3.75
Low: Technical Methods of Ore Analysis	...	...	6.80
Mayer: Mining Methods in Europe	...	...	6.25
Pirsson: Rocks and Rock Minerals	...	...	7.50
Storms: Timbering and Mining	...	...	5.00
Wilson: Hydraulic and Placer Mining	...	...	7.50

ENGINEERING

Dufour: Bridge Engineering	...	...	\$7.50
Frye: Civil Engineers' Pocket-Book	...	...	12.50
Hudson: The Engineers' Manual	...	...	5.00
Morrison: Highway Engineering	...	...	6.25
Prelini: Tunneling	...	...	7.50
Baker: Engineering Education	...	...	3.15
Prelini: Dredges and Dredging	...	...	7.50
Shunk: The Field Engineer	...	...	6.25
Webb: Railroad Engineering	...	...	7.50
Webb: Railroad Construction	...	...	10.00

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SHANGHAI

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Issue of Tls. 750,000, 6% Debentures, part of an authorized issue of Tls. 2,000,000, secured by Trust Deed dated January 14, 1916.—Interest payable half-yearly by Warrants on April 1 and October 1, Principal due October 1, 1947, but redeemable on and after October 1, 1927, at the option of the Company on giving six months' notice applications, at a Discount of 10 per cent. may be made to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. on and after this date. Forms of Debentures can be seen at the Company's Offices.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.—The 9th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 23, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 16 to 23, 1922, both days inclusive.

The See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.—The Fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, October 31, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 24 to 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estate (1921), Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 20, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 16 to 23, 1922, both days inclusive.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 14, 1922

GRATIS

No. 92.

Business in the local share market has been very active this week in the local Cotton Mills shares, Shanghai Docks and New Engineering Works all of which show a marked advance in prices for both cash and forward transactions as recorded below. Hongkong appear to be the principal buyers. London market shows no particular changes and the following are latest prices to hand by Cable this week:—

	Buyers	Sellers
Chinese Govt. $\frac{1}{2}$ % Gold Loan 1898	£79.10. 0	—
.. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 B.I. ..	75. 0. 0	£77. 0. 0
.. .. F.I. ..	70. 0. 0	72. 0. 0
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., "Bearer"	3. 6. 3	3.10. 6
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. Ltd., "B"	19. 5. 0	—

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is $3\frac{1}{4}$ (official).

Shanghai, October 13, 1922.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

OCTOBER	7th		9th		10th		11th		12th		13th	
	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.
RUBBERS												
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Waterworks Co. Tls.	145	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B"	..	..	112	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Gas Co.	..	..	26	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Pref.)	..	..	..	..			..	5	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	100	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	55	..	..
S. & H. Wharf Co.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	160	160	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord)	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	10	..
S'hai Tug & L. Co. (Ord)	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	70	72½
COTTONS												
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co. Tls.	7.20	..	7½	..			8	..	8.30	8½	8½	..
Ewo Cotton Mill Ltd.	12	..	13	13			..	..	14	14	13½	14½
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	..	105	112½			110	115	..	117½	..	..
" "	..	..	..	..			..	115*	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												

* October Settlement.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1922:—

October 27, Friday.

November 28, Tuesday

December 21, Thursday.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-22	1922						Total output this fin. yr to date	
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.		
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Aima	630,000	Sept.	340,400	275,500	300,000	11.03	142,500	23,000	32,000	25,000	29,000	26,000	..	283,500	
Amberst (New)	500,000	Oct.	12,334	57,730	80,500	*4.34d.	36,985	7,502	7,889	5,483	..	4,156	..	81,975	
Anglo-Dutch	2200,000	Dec.	19,349	760,000	750,000	0/7.49d.	219,500	72,000	60,000	54,000	..	60,000	50,000	515,500	
Anglo-Java	2250,000	Dec.	2,283,939	1,511,375	1165,500	8d.	440,000	114,000	140,000	145,000	123,000	59,000	..	1,018,000	
Ayer Tawah	300,000	Sept.	364,300	394,392	360,000	*0.38.07	184,423	24,225	24,263	29,311	31,383	34,080	31,857	368,447	
Batu Anam	400,000	Dec.	286,115	221,030	280,000	0/8.91d.	60,131	21,598	21,532	19,262	24,092	21,500	21,403	189,428	
Bukit Toh Alang	500,000	Mar.	291,338	309,254	345,000	7.10d.	..	30,272	23,789	30,477	32,980	28,212	..	148,430	
Bute	300,000	Dec.	236,200	253,300	307,300	10.71d.	59,240	18,000	13,825	17,800	19,100	19,700	22,600	175,285	
Chemor United	360,000	Dec.	392,102	271,636	350,000	0/8.61d.	85,933	23,227	27,748	32,242	33,509	32,712	34,931	268,492	
Chempedak	235,000	Oct.	162,203	116,100	..	149.90	55,909	11,700	11,800	12,000	12,500	13,000	..	117,900	
Cheng	675,000	June	127,494	151,923	..	10.85d.	..	..	..	..	14,340	13,604	..	27,944	
Consolidated (1914)	375,000	Dec.	688,613	591,033	700,000	84d.	173,818	54,927	58,724	61,343	62,590	61,882	57,407	530,701	
Dominion	350,000	Dec.	402,878	203,042	192,000	7.36d.	42,251	10,158	11,890	18,451	33,222	30,514	31,336	178,322	
Gula-Kalumpang	6300,000	Dec.	1,618,987	1,023,690	1,215,000	1/0.7d.	332,000	93,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	326,000	
Java Consolidated	235,000	Dec.	854,106	739,728	..	7.93d.	194,909	61,900	60,100	63,600	46,600	15,400	..	445,500	
Kapayang	150,000	Dec.	159,718	175,899	170,000	137.69	42,707	17,393	17,940	14,797	16,818	15,547	18,478	133,078	
Karan	250,000	Mar.	109,658	144,879	75,000	91d.	..	11,315	9,575	7,322	8,817	9,283	9,351	55,983	
Kota Bahru (1921)	300,000	June	426,113	138,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,808	32,078	33,532	98,218	
Kroowok	270,000	Dec.	582,607	493,730	540,000	0/7.21d.	133,900	46,000	42,000	46,000	42,000	resting	..	309,000	
Langkat	2,500,000	Oct.	813,467	525,474	..	Glas. 0.655	359,346	60,631	66,293	83,323	91,526	87,206	..	744,385	
Padang	500,000	April	209,711	220,232	..	10d.	..	..	19,000	..	..	..	..	19,000	
Pemakalan (1921)	150,000	Mar.	204,461	173,022	170,088	140.19	..	12,645	13,550	12,985	14,291	14,523	..	67,904	
Pemata	250,000	Oct.	79,677	24,100	..	2/3d.	35,731	7,998	7,642	7,212	11,610	9,653	..	70,846	
Repah	275,000	Dec.	227,320	27,000	240,000	1/3d.	13,433	19,381	19,660	19,384	21,498	..	..	93,386	
Samasaga	600,000	Sept.	207,060	213,280	..	12.40d.	169,350	20,260	30,000	35,220	37,500	37,000	32,120	361,450	
See Kee (1918)	100,000	June	191,779	179,665	175,000	11.03	..	..	..	15,320	14,308	15,021	15,013	44,342	
Semambu	300,000	Dec.	186,723	170,102	20,000	0/10.25	..	36,818	15,598	15,295	15,320	15,136	16,000	13,069	128,706
Serawang (1921)	375,000	Jan.	229,764	106,500	..	*12.05d.	37,900	20,000	22,500	22,300	23,400	24,400	..	150,800	
Shanghal Kedah	400,000	Sept.	313,430	228,037	315,000	11d.	153,111	24,409	22,545	23,056	25,570	23,692	19,137	291,920	
S'hai-Klebang	315,000	Dec.	317,030	113,355	120,999	11.36d.	33,452	9,810	11,247	11,105	12,029	11,943	..	80,076	
S'hai-Malay	600,000	Dec.	376,518	413,835	392,000	*0/9.53d.	103,690	31,130	33,482	34,451	32,397	32,519	35,630	303,249	
S'hai Pahang	200,000	June	192,480	209,379	..	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	18,595	21,680	18,414	58,689	
S'hai Seremban	325,000	Dec.	159,993	178,588	..	0/9.73d.	40,163	12,629	15,452	15,139	15,924	16,308	..	115,620	
S'hai-Sumatra	800,000	Oct.	657,266	259,018	No	No	241,435	48,951	54,103	64,441	68,745	67,774	..	515,449	
Sua-Mangkis	280,000	Dec.	213,716	152,500	..	11.4d.	12,700	14,100	15,400	15,300	17,200	17,000	16,800	138,500	
Sungai	100,000	Mar.	85,312	30,279	..	11.33d.	..	15,948	16,495	15,011	16,006	15,159	..	78,892	
Sungai Duri	200,000	June	266,112	308,073	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	32,564	34,340	30,719	97,623	
Taiping (1913)	200,000	Dec.	121,645	705,559	..	*725	20,885	9,650	9,750	9,850	11,337	9,039	..	75,911	
Tanah Merah	750,000	Mar.	309,700	415,100	..	84d.	..	32,500	36,700	32,200	41,000	43,080	42,100	227,880	
Tebong	750,000	Jan.	813,540	534,500	..	8.61d.	91,500	45,500	53,000	53,500	52,500	59,000	..	355,000	
Ziangbe	2100,000	Dec.	727,336	616,432	..	10.66d.	155,700	40,200	35,700	35,200	24,100	23,500	..	311,400	

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits & ents.

†† Piculs

DEBENTURES.

LOANS							LOANS									
	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable		Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable	
1903	5 to 20	26-9-22	T98†	T190,500	T125,400	T100 6	June-Dec.	1903	5 to 20	31-8-22	T98†	530,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1904	do	26-9-22	T98	214,500	103,000	100 6	do	1909	do	26-9-22	T92	750,000	750,000	100 6	do	
1905	do	12-5-22	T96†	320,000	285,000	100 6	do	1911	do	26-9-22	T92	250,000	250,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
1907	do	24-4-22	T94	500,000	500,000	100 6	do	..	do	..	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
1908	do	25-1-22	T92	850,000	850,000	100 6	do	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.†	1912	do	21-8-22	T80	250,000	250,000	100 6	Jan.-July
1909	do	29-8-22	T93	300,000	300,000	100 6	do	..	do	..	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1910	do	10-2-22	T94	500,000	313,800	100 6	do	..	do	26-9-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.	
1911	10 to 30	2-12-21	T84	900,000	350,000	100 6	do	..	do	..	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
1912	do	29-8-22	T87	600,000	340,900	100 6	do	..	do	..	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.	
1913	do	29-8-22	T89	850,000	758,300	100 6	do	..	do	..	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1914	do	8-5-22	T78	500,000	500,000	100 5†	do	..	do	21-8-22	T90	500,000	237,600	100 5†	do	
1914	19 to 30	12-8-22	T81†	1,203,000	900,000	100 5†	do	S'hai Land H'k'ow	1912	5 to 10	..	435,000	450,000	100 6	do	
1915	do	12-8-22	T80†	1,065,000	800,000	100 5	do	.. Wf. Co., Ltd.	1913	..	..	400,000	450,000	100 6	do	
1916	do	23-8-22	T79	1,800,000	1,400,000	100 6	do	Shanghai Club	1907	20	26-9-22	T98	450,000	450,000	100 6	do
1918	10	29-8-22	T100	1,800,000	507,300	100 7	do	Country Club	1901	Perpetual	..	139,000	139,000	100 6	do	
1919	10	26-9-22	T100	3,400,000	1,793,300	100 7	do	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	..	130,000	130,000	100 6	do	
1920	10	2-9-22	T100	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100 7	do	.. do	..	..	..	110,000	110,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
1921	10 to 30	24-3-22	T100	6750,000	6750,000	100 6	do	Anglo-French	1908	do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1921	do	26-1-22	T101	21,000,000	21,000,000	100 8	do	Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1911	do	..	300,000	300,000	100 6	do	
1922	do	22-7-22	T110	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	T100 8	do	Sh'hai Hotels, Ltd.	1916	30	26-9-22	T80	865,000	75,200	100 6	do
1922	do	26-9-22	T100	T2,000,000	T2,000,000	100 7	do	Sh'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	10 to 20	..	270,000	257,700	100 6	do	
1921	do	13-4-22	T80	400,000	400,000	100 6	May-Nov.	.. do	..	..	..	100,000	100,000	100 7	do	
1914	do	13-4-22	T80	300,000	500,000	100 5†	June-Dec.	Weeks & Co., Ltd.	1913	5 to 20	..	400,000	325,500	100 6	Feb.-Aug.	
1916	do	13-9-22	T110	2,000,000	2,000,000	100 8	do	Sh'hai Race Club	1909	20	16-6-22	T89	400,000	..	..	..
1921	do	11-8-22	T110	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100 8	do	Only Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	10	..	60,000	60,000	100 7	Feb.-Aug.	
S'hai Water-works Co., Ltd.	1922	do	T108	T500,000	T500,000	T100 8	do	Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	..	230,000	211,100	100 7	Jan.-July	
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	do	T83	800,000	731,500	100 6	do									

*Pins interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

†See also under rest of headed "Companies' Notices, etc."

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, October 13, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London New \$ 116 1/2			40,000	H \$125	(a) H \$3,331,778			New shs. £2 5s. & Bon. 15s.; Old shs. Fin. £3 & Bon. £2 (mkg. £8), both less 1/7; 1921 Interim £3, less 1/7, 1922	20-2-22 8-8-22
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	London \$ 18	£17 1/2	£17 1/2	120,000 600,000	H \$125 25	(c) H \$55,588,710 (c) \$5,700,000	Dec.	18-2-22 5-4-22	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 2d., free of 1/7, 1921)	6-4-22
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 205			55 200,000	a 4 1/2	(a/c) \$542,800 \$59,500 \$3,695,048	Dec.	12-5-22	Final 16s. & Bonus 20s. (mkg. 60s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c, & Interim 24s. ex 1921 Work. a/c	12-6-22
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	25	(a/c) T81,560 T3,124,168	Dec.	27-6-22	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c and Interim 15s. ex 1921 Work. a/c	28-6-22
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 24	22		56 250,000	£10	(a/c) \$2,653,880 \$1,515,722 \$3,695,039	Dec.	16-5-22	\$2 (or T1.46) ex 1921 Work. a/c payable in Tels at Exchg. 73	17-5-22
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 21 1/2			1 50,000	T20	(a/c) T238,100 T402,976	Dec.	16-5-22	T1.20 ex 1921 Work. a/c	17-5-22
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 465	165		10,000	H \$100	(a/c) H \$2,169,663 H \$5,521,582	Dec.	19-5-22	Final H \$17 (mkg. H \$35) ex 1920 Work. a/c, and Interim H \$18 ex 1921 Work. a/c	20-5-22
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 365	417		8,000	H \$50	(a/c) H \$501,039 H \$3,134,663	Dec.	31-3-22	H \$30 ex 1920 Working a/c	1-4-22
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 130	116		26,000	H \$20	(a/c) H \$1,234,790 H \$4,663,005	Dec.	12-5-22	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1920 Work. a/c	13-5-22
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500 F 125			12,334 1,666	F500 F125	(a/c) F615,580 4,472	Dec.	3-6-21	Nope, Floated 1918	
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	6% cum. pref. H \$ 38 dof. ord. \$ 260	35 1/2		2 120,000 1 170,000	25	(a/c) \$3,038 \$3,500 \$3,574,759	Dec.	23-5-22	Pref. 6s. and Ord. 30s. at Exchg. 2/64. London Warrants less 1/7	24-5-22
Shell T. sport & Trading Co., Ltd.	(ord. 5% cum. pref. 7% cum. and pref.	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2 24 1/2	56 20,000 48 300,000 57 10,000,000	210 210 210	(a/c) \$2,069,595 \$5,000,000 T27,525 T450,000	Dec.	4-7-22	Final Ord. 3s. 6d. (mkg. 5s. 6d., 1921) "B" Coupon 39	5-7-22
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	(ord. 7% pref.	T 70 42 1/2	69 1/2 41	20,000 10,000	T25 T50	(a/c) T27,525 T450,000	Dec.	7-3-22	Final Ord. T4.75 (mkg. T6, 1921) Fin. Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1921) Int. Ord. T. 3. 1922 Int. Pref. T. 1.75 1922	8-3-22 8-3-22 17-7-22 17-7-22
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 100	99		10 50,000	T75	(a/c) T67,586 T1,950,000	Apr.	31-7-22	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1921-22)	1-8-22
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 179 1/2	181 1/2		2 60,000	H \$50	(a/c) H \$305,784 H \$4,031,699	Dec.	20-3-22	Final H \$5 & Bon. H \$11 (mkg. H \$20, 1921) Interim H \$4-1922	21-3-22 11-10-22
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	(ord. 8% pref.	T 7 50 T 5	9 20 5 05	66 500,000 66 500,000	T5	(a/c) T68,422 T300,000 T1,509,618	Dec.	10-3-22	Ord. T1, 1921 Pref. 8% from Mar. 24 to Dec. 31, 1921	11-3-22 11-3-22
Shanghai & H'k'ow Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 160 1/2	167 1/2		4 40,000	T150	(a/c) T3,819 T13,000 T986,338	Dec.	14-3-22	Final T20 (mkg. T15, 1922) Interim T3, 1922	30-8-22
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 173	173 1/2		30,000	H \$50	(a/c) H \$291,810 H \$150,000	Dec.	10-2-22	H \$6 1921	11-2-22
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	\$ 12/-		10 7 1/2	24 500,000	G. \$10		June	25-7-21	G \$0.50, 1920-21	26-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer)	T 20 London \$ 23.6 3	20 23.6 3	21 23.17 1/2	1264 2,000,000	21	(a/c) \$1,741 \$204,000 \$23,013 \$4,873	June	12-12-21	Final (Coupon 18) 2s. 4.8d. (mkg. 4s. 4.8d., 1920-21) free of 1/7 Interim (Coupon 20) 2s. free of 1/7 1921-22	13-12-21 15-6-22
Raub Australian Gold Min Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1			200,000	21	(a/c) \$23,013 \$4,873	Mar.	Sept. 22	1s. 2d., 1909-10	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 94	93		4 78,000	T50	(a/c) T69,465 T250,000 T2,141,782	Dec.	23-3-22	Final T3 & Bonus T1.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921) Interim T3, 1922	24-3-22 27-7-22
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 244	243		50,000	H \$100	(a/c) H \$1,939,076 H \$250,000	Dec.	26-1-22	Fin. H \$5 & Bonus H \$9 (mkg. H \$18, 1921) Interim H \$4, 1922	27-1-22 26-7-22
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 14 1/2	17 1/2		160,000	H \$10	(a/c) H \$28,456 H \$50,000 H \$350,000	Dec.	4-2-22	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1921	5-2-22
Wethalwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			3,674	T30	(a/c) T4,930 T20,000 T308,000	Dec.	21-3-22	T1.20, 1921	22-3-22
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 88 1/2	92		13 18,000	T100	(a/c) T20,000 T308,000 \$475,121	Feb.	30-3-22	Final T4.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921-22) Interim T3.50, 1922-23 \$3 on 50,000 shs; Scrip Div. 1922 new Ord. ss. for ea. 125 Founders shs., 1920 Interim, \$3.50 on 74,000 shs., 1921. Final, Nil	31-3-22 22-9-22
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 40	40		146 150,123	\$7.50	(a/c) \$2,465,634	Dec.	21-4-22		11-6-21
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 1 1/2	0.60		10,000	£1 at T9	(a/c) T24,788 T6,635	Sept.	29-12-21	Final T0 45 (mkg. T0.90, 1918-19)	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.10			1 500,000	T1	(a/c) T28,094	Oct.	28-2-22	Final T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.60		12 400,000	10s.	(a/c) T28,094 T37,560	Dec.	30-3-21		
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 3	3 1/2		4 500,000	10s.	(a/c) T28,094 T37,560 T15,000 T69,080	Dec.	21-3-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1920) 1st Interim, T1, 1919-20 2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20	31-3-21 31-3-20 30-6-20
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 11 1/2			31 80,000	T10	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Sept.	29-12-21	Final, Nil	10-4-20
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.32 1/2	0.20		400,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	25-4-22	T0.05, 1919	25-7-17
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1			100,000	T5	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Mar.	27-6-22	Final T0.25 mkg. T0.50, 1918-17	29-3-17
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.32 1/2	0.10		300,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	30-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	2-4-20
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.35	0.30		400,000	T0.9	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	10-4-22	T0.05, 1919	16-10-17
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 2			8 35,000	£1 at 2/3 1/2	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Oct.	26-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	11-11-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1			135,000	T5	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	June	12-10-22	T0.20, 1916-17	29-4-20
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 1.15	0.70		25 600,000	2s.=T0.75	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.12, 1919	18-5-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.88	0.50		19 350,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	6-4-22	T0.40, 1919	5-4-2
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 4	5		148 750,000	£1: 450,000 2s: 200,000	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	4-4-22	1s. 6d. per fully pd. sh. & 4 1/2d. per 5s. pd. sh. less 1/7 ("B") Coupon, 191 1921	11-6-20
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ltd.	T 6	4.10		8 85,000	£1 at 2/3 1/2	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	23-3-22	Interim, T1, 1920. Final, Nil	11-6-20
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6			35 15,000	T10	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)	17-6-20
Keran Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 3			25,000	T10	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	9-4-20
Kota Bahru Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 0.60			390,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	June	4-11-21		8-8-20
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 5	4		10 10,000	£1 at T8.50	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50, 1919	22-2-17
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3			50,000	T10	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	4-12-19
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T 1			33 150,000	T5	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Mar.	21-7-22		
Permatu Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50			50 60,000	T5	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5 1915-16)	
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.25	0.10		275,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Dec.	5-4-22		
Samagaca Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.35	0.20		36 600,000	T1	(a/c) T31,199 T9,714	Sept.	23-12-21	Final T0 05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	

Kota Bahree Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T	0.60	390,000	T1	(a)	T35,000	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	11-8-20
Kroewick Java Plantations, Ltd.	T	5	20) 70,000	T1	(a)	(Loss) T37,507	June	4-11-21	....	....
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	3	50,000	T10	(a)	T85,243	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50, 1919	9-4-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T	1	33) 150,000	T1	(a)	T10,403	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-20
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.50	20) 60,000	T5	(a)	(Loss) T6,884	Mar.	21-7-22	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tappala Ests., Ltd.	T	0.25	175,000	T1	(a)	T15,280	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.6 1915-16)	22-2-17
Samagana Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.35	36) 600,000	T1	(a)	(Loss) T39,401	Dec.	5-4-22	....	....
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T	0.50	32) 100,000	T1	(a)	T1,801	Sept.	22-12-21	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	4-12-19
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	0.50	300,000	T1	(a)	T15,000	June	4-10-21	....	....
Senawang Rubber Ests. Co. (ord. 12% Cum. Pref. (1921) Ltd.)	T	0.60	63) 300,000 67) 100,000	T1	(a)	(Loss) T21,096	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	26-4-17
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T	1	37) 400,000	T1	(a)	T16,306	Jan.	9-4-22	....	....
S'hai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.35	13) 315,000	T1	(a)	(Loss) T7,018	Sept.	28-12-21	....	....
S'hai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. (ord. 8% cum. part. pref.)	T	1	30,000	T10	(a)	T9,217	Dec.	4-4-22	T0.05, 1919	24-4-20
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.55	8) 30,000	T10	(a)	T2,912	Dec.	24-4-22	T0.50 for 9 months ended 31/12/18 Inter. Pref. T0.40, 1920-21	2-5-17 1-7-20
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.40	200,000	T1	(a)	T4,741	June	4-10-21	Final T0.09 (mks. T0.19, 1916-17) ††	18-10-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T	65	7) 30,000	T10	(a)	(Loss) T4,091	Dec.	29-3-22	T0.04 for 10 months ended 31/12/16	31-3-17
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	1	30) 55,000	T5	(a)	(Loss) T42,323	Oct.	2-3-22	T2, 1918-19	1-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.25	15) 100,000	T1	(a)	T819,170	Dec.	20-4-22	T0.25, 1919	20-4-20
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	4	40,000	T1	(a)	T5,058	Mar.	28-7-22	T0.10, 1916-17	13-7-17
Taipung Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T	0.15	200,000	T1	(a)	T10,000	June	18-10-21	Interim T0.50, 1919-20 (Final, Nil)	11-5-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T	0.35	32) 750,000	T1	(a)	(Loss) T8,186	Dec.	5-5-22	T0.08, 1919	20-5-20
Telang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.80	354) 750,000	T1	(a)	T9,745	Mar.	6-7-22	Interim T0.05, 1916-17 (Final, Nil)	1-12-17
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	1.00	12) 300,000	T10	(a)	(Loss) T20,482	Jan.	25-5-22	....	....
						T29,379	Dec.	7-4-22	T0.50, 1919	20-4-20
						T6,036				
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (8% cum. pref.)	T	13 1/2	65) 1,000,000 45) 10,000	T5	(a)	T3,622			Fin. Ord. T2.40 (mkg. T3 1921)	24-2-22
Jao Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T	23	80,000	T100	(a)	T1,400,000	Dec.	23-2-22	Pref. 8% p.a. from Apr. 6 to Dec. 31, 1921	24-2-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd. (ord. pref.)	T	8 1/2	60) 500,000 3) 5,000	T3	(a)	T2,428,785	Dec.	7-3-22	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1921)	8-3-22
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	110	80,000	T100	(a)	T15,025	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
						T120,000				
						T348,000				
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co. (ord. 5% cum. pref.)	T	24:8:0	60) 15,000,000 4,500,000	T100	(a)	T223,303	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T	350	5,000	T100	(a)	T200,000	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H	156	30,000	H	100	T1,800,000	June	24-8-22	T12.50, 1921-22	25-8-22
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H	22 1/2	400,000	H	97.50	T167,715				
Maatechappij, & Co., In Langkat	T	4	250,000	Ga	10	T1,200,000				
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T	2 1/2	150,000	T5	(a)	T2,890,188	Sept.		Ord. Div. 1920-1 24% free of I/T	30-9-22
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	T	2 1/2	350,000	T5	(a)	T3,045,777			Ord. Interim 1921-2, 4% ..	30-9-22
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T	5	10) 5,000	T30	(a)	Nil	Feb.	27-4-22	T3 and Bonus T26 1919-20	1-5-20
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T	11	25,000	T10	(a)	H \$500,000	Dec.	29-8-22	H \$5, 1921 ..	0-3-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T	26	3) 24,000	T50	(a)	H \$879,752	Dec.	16-2-22	Interim \$0.50 1922 ..	11-9-22
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T	145	60,000	T20	(a)	H \$1,050,201	Oct.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1918-19	30-9-20
						(Loss) T875,537				
						T24,433	Dec.	26-1-22	T0.30, 1919	13-2-20
						T275,000				
						T15,479	Dec.	23-4-22	....	....
						T9,018	Dec.	15-3-22	....	....
						T70,000				
						T3,130	Dec.	23-6-22	T1, 1921 ..	24-6-22
						T30,000				
						T7,284	Dec.	27-4-22	T2.50, 1921	25-4-22
						T50,000				
						T664,128	Dec.	30-3-22	Final 20s. (mkg. 40s. 1921) .. Exchg. 3/3 (Interim at 3/7)	31-3-22
						T45,188				
						T150,000				
						T1,591,035				
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	T	7	116) 28,000	T30	(a)	(Loss) T25,454	Feb.	29-4-22	\$7, 1917-18	1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	T	30	1,200	T60	(a)	T30,000	Dec.	26-5-22	\$5, 1921	27-5-22
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	T	50	17) 10,000	T50	(a)	T12,282	Mar.	24-6-21	Final \$3.50 & Bonus \$2 (mkg. \$5, 1920-21)	25-6-21
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	T	13	350) 50,000	T20	(a)	T205,000	Feb.	29-5-22	\$1.50, 1921-22	30-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	T	93	2) 2,500	T100	(a)	T48,456	Feb.	18-5-22	\$10, 1921-22	19-5-22
						T15,070				
						T40,000				
						T270,000				
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	10 1/2	181 10,000	T10	(a)	T2,451	Oct.	23-12-21	T1 1920-21	24-12-21
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. London	T	112	112 219 40,000	T10	(a)	T10,113	Dec.	31-5-22	1921, 40s. less I/T 1st Interim 1922, 12s. less I/T at 6/3 in 2 (Coupon 20)	1-6-22 2-10-22
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T	50	5,400	T50	(a)	T26,261	Dec.	21-4-22	T5, 1921	22-4-22
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	T	25	3,000	T50	(a)	T112,983	Apr.		T1.50, 1913-14	31-3-16
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	T	71	70 2 68) 40,000	T50	(a)	T23,704	Mar.	30-5-22	T4 and Bonus T2, 1921-22	31-5-22
						T185,257				
						T22,165				
						T70,000				
						T819,504				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.	† Debentures Issues also.	9-16,470 sh. unis'd.	27-173,314 sh' unis'd.	48-100,000 sh. unis'd
b Dividend Equalization Reserve	†† Contingent Liability T24,000, Preference	10-500 "	29-4,683 "	50-8,175 "
c General and Other Reserves.	Dividends 1920 and 1921.	11-15,200 "	30-2,000 "	51-117,348 "
d Uncalled liability 28 per sh.	Subject to Bonus of 20% on Contributory Marine Premium.	12-50,000 "	31-8,121 "	52-89,000 "
e " " H \$150	Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions.	13-1,387 "	32-75,000 "	53-634,356 "
f " " H \$200	Subject to E. P. D. and Corp'n. Tax.	14- "	33-81,416 "	54-6,000,000 "
g " " H \$80	1-14,000 sh' unis'd.	15-1,062 "	34- "	55-100,650 "
h Working Account 1921	2-20,411 "	16-3,852 "	35-200 "	56-390,000 "
i Working Account 1920	3-5,000 "	17-216,975 "	36-189,000 "	57-61,78 (4-10-22) "
j Working Account 1919	4-4,000 "	18-16,000 "	37- "	58-401,055 "
k Working Account 1918 and former years.	5-39,182 "	19-25,000 "	38-1,000 "	59-85,765 "
l Registered; or Bearer (idem. "B").	6-7,701 "	20-25,000 "	39-1,000 "	60-800,000 "
†† See also overleaf under "Companies' Notices, etc."	7-10,000 "	21-125,000 "	40-1,023 "	61-800,000 "
		22- "	(Not to be issued for less than \$50 ea.)	62-1,984,355 "
		23- "		63-86,067 "
		24- "		64-16,062 "
		25- "		

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Biset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.